PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA!

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Informations, &c., &c.

GOLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 53,793—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
19th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA ...	8030
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 24th April 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,257	Sollier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,870	Schmitz	14th June ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	17th June ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.

57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
CHUSEN	4,633	.....
SHAH AMEER, ...	2,937	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 818; 2nd Class, Rs. 585. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Hornby Road, No. 59.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	21 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	17 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	18 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 21st May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,228 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

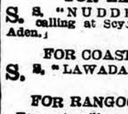
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay

15th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicich.	5834	9th June 1906.
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo.	5095	5th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovith ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,001	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S/Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 649

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.

Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER

For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,

SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8, OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	710	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	7000	Apr 14	Apr 28	May 11	May 18
A	City of Calcutta	11000	,, 24	May 7	,, 16	,, 21
B	City of Lucknow				June 1	June 6
A	City of Agra	4320	May 14	May 28	,, 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5900	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN CITY OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work, Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C, care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary

BECK'S

PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort; or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of:

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed WEDNESDAY, 30th May, 1906 for the purpose of BALLOTING for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. D. M. INGLIS, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on that day.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay 15th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay, I have AUTHORIZED Mr. GIOVANNI FERRERO & Mr. DOMENICO OLIVA TO SIGN all Documents relating to the Navigazione Generale Italiana Society, Ritualto Florio-Rubattino S. N. Coy.

F. CROCCO.
Agent.

Bombay 12th May 1906.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ON RETIREMENT from the Company's service made over charge of the AGENCY of the G. I. P. Railway to Mr. F. T. RICHARDS who has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors to succeed me.

H. WENDON.

12th May, 1906.

St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.
GERMAN COURSE

A FRESH COURSE will be STARTED in June, if sufficient applications are received. The Class will be held twice a week in the morning.
For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the CALCUTTA TURF CLUB an OFFICIAL whose principal duties will comprise those of HANDICAPPER and CLERK of the SCALES, in addition to which his services throughout the year to be at the disposal of the Stewards.

He will be required to reside in Calcutta.

Salary Rs. 1,000 per month and Rs. 200 House Allowance and Travelling Expenses.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, 19 Theatre Road, Calcutta, up to 15th June, 1906.

JAMES HUTCHISON.
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Turf Club.

19, Theatre Road, Calcutta,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Appeal No. 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants,
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 552 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Mooljhand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 110ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Mooljhand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkanath Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at old Secretariat Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

TWELVE HOURS BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR AFTER 5th OF MAY, 1906.

DAILY MAIL TRAINS.—In connection with the G. I. P. R. Vestibuled Mail Train from Bombay at 15-0 hours EXTRA CARRIAGES are provided on the S. M. R. Mail Train leaving POONA DAILY at 19-35 hours and arriving Wathar at 23 50 hours, where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so.

WATHAR SPECIAL.—A Light Special Passenger Train will RUN DAILY up to the 15th of June next (in connection with the G. I. P. Railway) Madras Mail from Bombay at 21-30 hours leaving Poona at 2-40 hours and arriving Wathar at 6-45 hours.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered for the number of Berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona.

REDUCED FARES.—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares, will be issued in through Booking by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Wathar or from Poona to Wathar. For particulars, see Special Notice.

ROAD MOTORS.—The MAHABLESHWAR SERVICE COMPANY provide Motor Cars leaving Wathar Station daily at 7 hours which may be expected to reach Mahableshwar at about 9-30 hours.

MOTOR CAR TICKETS.—Single Journey Fare for one seat, Rs. 7. Return Journey, Rs. 12.

Servants and Luggage follow by Motor Lorry which takes about 6 hours on the journey.

Tickets can be obtained from the Agents Messrs Frenchman and Co., at Wathar Station. For reserved accommodation and other particulars, application should be addressed to them at Mahableshwar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd May, 1906.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,
LOWER COLABA,
BRANCH GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentlemen for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates of gentlemen for the same. LOCAL DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, VICTORIA GARDENS BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN SUPERSESSION of the notice dated 25th February 1903, the public are informed that this Museum will in future be open daily (except WEDNESDAY) to the public at the following hours (Bombay Time).

From 1st November to the end of February:—
7-30 to 10-30 a. m. in the morning.
1-30 to 5 p. m. in the afternoon.

From the 1st of March to the end of October:—
7 to 10-30 a. m. in the morning.
2 to 6 p. m. in the afternoon.

The Museum is entirely closed on WEDNESDAYS.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th May, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 24th day of May, 1906, for works of paving with BLUE STONE SLABS the footpaths and laying water tables on Ballard Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment, of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 (Three Hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I., M. E &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th May, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars, Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
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San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Short Buildings, Horniman Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£	1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£	135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Gen. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street

WANTED by well-established European Import Firm to transfer the business to some reliable smart AGENTS. Applicants must be financially well situated. Only firms of standing need apply. Write Box No. 129M, care of this Paper.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form Apply to Box "No. 1234 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED—Representative with good connection to act as SOLE AGENT for a London Firm of Manufacturers of high-class Cigarettes. Must have good references. Apply in first instance by letter to THE PICCADILLY CIGARETTE Co., 35, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London.

WANTED THIRD OFFICER, smart, experienced man required. Apply in the first instance through Messrs. SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, the Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail in addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Raja's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Mill, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares House No. 1281, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d
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R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREEDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages pressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction opposite the Small Gully and next to Mr. E. S. Mallet's shop on Baind Bazar Road by order of Bai Vazirbai widow of Hormasji Alladia, the stock in trade of Messrs. A. M. Bal & Sons, consisting of best quality riding and driving whips, gent's, race and pole English saddles, bridles, plated and brass mounted sets of English harness, carriage lamps, nickel plated carriage and riding bits, carriage rubber cloth, American leather cloths, for lining, English steel and wool carriage Web, boot and knee caps, plated and brass harness furniture, rubber mats carriage springs, axles and bolts, pole, chains, oak poles, &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th and FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Daly House opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the official assignee in trust of a deceased insolvent, consisting of very old Chinese, Persian English, and Indian curiosities such as large and small flower vases, flower pots jars, cups and saucers, table and wall ornaments, plates, flower pots, ash pots, vases, brass Buddhas, brass Joss with gold and silver fingering, work, Hindu idols, diamonds and rubies, gold lockets gold silver and copper Persian coins, carved chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, large glass cupboards and show cases, Persian carpets, rose water bottles, old pictures, English iron safes &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowky, the very valuable and unique design carved and inlaid furniture by Robertson and others, sofas, and chairs made to order, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture specially made to order, single and double door mirror, almyrahs, cabinets, sideboard, large Edison's Home Phonograph with English and Hindustani Rollers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate ware by Reed and Barton, Elkington and Walker and Hall, very elegant standard Corinthian pillar hall lamp, marble and panna Burma, new sewing machine, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top table and teapoys, wall and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, majolica jardinieres and pots, rich oil paintings and pictures, brass, 400 days winding time pieces in glass domes, bronze figures and ornaments chest of drawers, upboard, writing table old Chinaware, artistic design cabinet, brass mounted flowerpots, ivory chessman, many new cross frame, feather weight highest grade cantour pigeon compartment with iron wheels, baby perambulator, old bronze vases, parkeur filter, preacher's breakfast set, antique Bohemian bowls, mother-o-pearl fruit and fish knives and carvers, plated centrepiece, nearly new, china matting, books, mahogany brass bound semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and son, Cottage piano, English ice box with refrigerator, Milners safe on stand, cooking utensils, large collection of rare and choice garden plants in tubs, etc., the property of I. G. H. COLLIS, Esq., Asst. Executive Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVABLE STRONG ROOM BY CHUBBS.

Under instructions from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. at the Bank, in Fort.

One movable iron strong room by Chubbs size 10'×7'×8' divided into two compartments in one of which there is an inner compartment.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Dr. Rajaballi Visram Patel, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Atmaram Ramchandra, Gajanan Atmaram, and Govind Atmaram, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Tin pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee in the Indenture of the mortgage dated 17th October, 1904 the following landed property, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of assessed land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, being within the Fort and in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 39, 705, 708, 715, 727, 435, 495, 751 and 754 New Nos. 11915, 12593 and 1451, New survey No 1—2631, 1—2632, 1—3—2633, and 2, 3 and 4—2653 A assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G. Ward No. 251 (2) and Street No. 244 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Fazandari land of Minbai widow of Ibrahimbhai Hassanbhai, on the West by the property of Issaji Mahomed on the North by Foras Road, and on the South by a water drain and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the mortgagor and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao and Minocheher Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1906.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS known as the "Tribly House" and the "Gilby House" at Lanowlee on the old Khandala Road.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises two valuable bungalows known as the Tribly House and the Gilby House with all their furnitures and out-houses.

The ground on which the bungalows stand measures about 7 acres and is free old and rent is subject to a small fixed yearly payment to the Government and possesses a pucka built well of sweet water. The bungalows which are built of best materials are complete with furniture &c., and afford a very healthy and weather residence on the hills.

For further particulars and the plan of the bungalow application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 27th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Grant Road station (up platform) the handsome and neat black wood and teak wood hall furniture sweet toned mahogany square piano, by Schied mayer an Sohn, pictures, table ornaments, wind instruments, etc., the property of C. GLASGOW, Esqr, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 24th proximo at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Elphinstone Circle Fort, the valuable and neat dining room drawing room and bed room furniture pianos table and mantle lamps &c the property of J. W. Davison Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are in trusted to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway Parel, valuable and neat suite of cane made teakwood and oil stained dining room, drawing room and bed-room furniture, swe toned ebonized cottage piano by Squnly in oval or cer, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of A. Patterson Esq., Foreman, G I P Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay arab quite in harness.
1 pair of Bull dogs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD PAREL.

Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th proximo at 5 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees Cursetji Nasroji Bharucha and Cowarbai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Meman Ally Mahomed Essack deceased the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th December 1901, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39, 705, 708, 715, 727, 435, 495, 751 and 754 New Nos. 11915, 12593 and 1451, New survey No 1—2631, 1—2632, 1—3—2633, and 2, 3 and 4—2653 A assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G. Ward No. 251 (2) and Street No. 244 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Fazandari land of Minbai widow of Ibrahimbhai Hassanbhai, on the West by the property of Issaji Mahomed on the North by Foras Road, and on the South by a water drain and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the mortgagor and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao and Minocheher Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 17th Instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods &c.,

3 cases white shirtings.
1 bale red shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

39 cases oil mantoes and provisions such as French olives black pepper lunch tongue fresh mackerel, coffee essence of mutton &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hassonally Comrodeen of Bhaji pala street, F. F. C & Co. Ld.—2 cases Pajamas in crystals.

On account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. "Trafalgar."

PMC 1271—1 case damaged Canvas Hose

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 16th May, 1906.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, close near Mose Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon	Nuwera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore.
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shanghai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers

FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Rave Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Ollet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS,

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower		6	8
BDolaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	5
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	9	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	21	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	6	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	27	71
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	14	24
G Mahim and Worli	17	14	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	114	101	235
Total plague deaths to date	131,978	238,1221	
Same date last year	83	86	193

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
1	1

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
3	2

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farrington Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inverness 2401 tons, Captain G Clarkson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Good win, 2331 tons, Captain J Clucas, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Alcana 2411 tons Captain D Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Dagrun 670 tons, Captain A Lund will sail to-day for Singapore, &c in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 2608 tons, Captain H Frerichs, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bombay Maru, 3393 tons Captain S Ishikawa, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kobe 17th April via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1896 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and five passengers

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 15.

Chusan.....3785 Kenrick..Mitchell...Coohin 21-2 E Tajbhoy
Golobaria.....3136 Walkeys.....M M & Co
Firoozi .....2033 Fruin-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Nuddia .....1914 Dowing.....M M & Co
Monsoore .....1735 Hannah .....B & P S N Co
Naseri .....911 De Sorno .....B & P S N Co
Manaton.....2925 Work .....Bombay & Co
Lismore.....2277 Stean.....W & A Graham & Co
Manzagon .....3280 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Dalia .....1897 Molone J .....Bo & P S N Co
Imaum.....2701 Penkerty .....K N & Co
Dwarka.....755 Manley.....M M & Co
Kt Batchelor.....4151 Finnis.....T M & Co
Africa.....1302 Butler .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1606 Chappell.....M M & Co
Arabia .....1167 Leigh...London .....12-5 P & O S N Co
Clan Urquhart .....3761 Mothenzon.....F Muir & Co
Nowshera.....1161 Elton Persian Gulf .....M M & Co
Naderi.....1188 Mylerisa .....B & P S N Co
Britannia.....1269 Garrick...W & A Graham & Co
Nurain.....2041 Mackinno...nM T Mrrison & Co
Mira .....2397 Wartman .....Standard Oil Co
Kola .....570 Ramaga.....M M & Co
Heraloy.....2419 Northfels .....W & Graham & Co
Rheinfels.....3540 Dirks .....Glede & Co
Helios.....860 Kurd son.....F Campbell & Co
Istria.....1731 Torobosi is.....A L S N Co
Quarimba.....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Otoolle.....2477 Brasley.....F Muir & Co
Bombay Maru.....3298 Ishikawa .....N Y Kaisha
Madura .....1802 MacLean.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Madura s.....	MacLean	Buareh, May 2
	Bombay Maru s	Ishikawa	Kobe, April 17

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s.....	Saporette	Genoa &c
	Aleppo s	Rangoza	Hull
	Geotwins s	Cluas	Calcutta
	Lichtenfels s	Frerichs	Calcutta &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday
steamer Dagrun, Lund for Singapore
" Inverness Clarkson for Calcutta
" Alcana Morgan for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday
steamer Helios for Bangkok &c
" Bombay Maru for Japan &c
" Othello for Hull &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and due here on the 20th instant at daybreak.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
12	Craftsman	G Goldman	Liverpool
	Orwell	W Brame	Delgoa
	Ophir	H Mebbland	Ranzoon
	Shahzada	H G Crebbin	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

13	Rajpnt	G Craig	Rangoon
	Harra	G W Doty	Cuddalore
	Katoria	E F M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Schwarzrafel	A Vojkmann	H'burg E'men
	City of Corinth	J R Rae	London
14	Barbara	J Voss	Karachi
	Sa toria	W Ward	Bombay
	Tara	A H Acheson	Rangoon
	Quida	R H Coope	Bom ay

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—35 bales wool Hirjee Mitha and Co; 693 cwt copper and brass gunmetal Hari Narayen; 80 bales wool N Mehta; 59 bales wool L Vaiji; 25 bales wool Moti Jetha; 68 bales cottonfy Nagji Damjee

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—1033 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 52 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co
Gulistan s—1000 cwt castorseed Raill Bros; 3008 cwt myrabolams Abji Oomersey; 33 cwt oilbanum E H Ahmed 4000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Brothers; 377 cwt oilbanum A Kursonjee; 387 cwt oilbanum M Esmail; 1260 cwt castorseed H Dewsey; 50 bales alconbra The Bombay Co; 2 01 cwt myrabolams G Madhowjee

FOR HULL.

Northumbria s—2100 cwt cottonseed Volkart Brothers

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Aleppe (—2 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of the Garter s—1000 cwt groundnuts Jehangir Cama and Co; 6000 cwt rapeseed and 1750 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 448 bales cotton Raill Brothers
Northumbria—2101 cwt poppyseed J Fachiri; 2250 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 53 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1198 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co Co; 550 bales cotton the Bombay Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Nixon and Co; 150 bales hemp 2001 cwt myrabolliams Goculdas Madhowjee; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4002 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 2112 cwt bonese Mo ljee Jamal; 1001 cwt poppyseed Jehangeer Cama and Co; 300 bales cotton J N Kapadia; 2000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 104 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 4233 cwt rapeseed 12804 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 695 bales cotton Volkart Brother; 8000 cwt castorseed 6000 cwt poppyseed and 4007 cwt rapeseed Baill Bros; 700 bales hemp P Bhimjee
Gulistan s—495 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton The New Mo usil Co 1000 bales cot on Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campb ll and Co; 330 bales cotton J A Begbi and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed W and A Graham and Co; 110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 1001 cwt myrabolam A V Jairazbhoy and Co; 901 cwt linseed Harry Kanjee; 200 cwt manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4002 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 5061 cwt barley Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1493 cwt myrabolams C Bogjiano and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Midgard s—903 bales cotton Glade and Co; 550 cwt ajmseed Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton Banjee and Co; 30 bales cotton J C Wadia; 1 pota geranium oil Volkart Bros 4000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co

FOR JKOBE.

Tosa Maru s—25 cwt gum Mo ljee Tokeseey 400 bales cotton Nansee Khaisaj and Co; 15 bals wool; The Meisui B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—1 1-4 cwt ivory F Koopchand

FOR HONGKONG

Arcadia s—1 3-4 cwt ivory B E Passaya; 1 3-4 cwt ivory M H E Elias
Tosa Maru s—138 cwe sandalwood M H E Elias
Capri s—25 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co 31 cwt sharkVisram Ooka 29 cwt gahmaws and sharkfins H A Mahomed 11 cwt dry gut C Dongerey

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 12.

Feeotoat Ports 12,000
Do. last year..... 27,000
Export to Great Britain 5,000
Do do Continent..... 14,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·95+5
Futures, month of July ..... 11·32+29 } a
Dec ..... 14·70+9

Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 7-16
Futures month of July ..... 11 43+7
Do. do. Aug ..... 11 19+7
Tone at close..... steady
Demand Bill at new York 4.851-2 unchanged
Silver Bills at New York 67 1-2 + 1-2
No telegrams to hand from London.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Monday, 14th May 1906 :—

Cotton	9,993 bales.
Wheat	11,981 cwts.
Linseed	13,933 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,215 do
Gingellyseed	1,861 do
Poppyseed	4,090 do
Groundnut	233 do
Castorseed	12,935 do
Rice	6,835 do
Myrabollams	1059 do
Cottonseed	20,082 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	13,116 do
Joowar	2,229 do
Maize	15 do

BOMBAY, MAY 15.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32 l.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d to 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	132
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	153 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	213
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	93 6
1st Settlement, 31st May.	93 9

Money market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 26th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	8 1 0
Forward Sept	8 10 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 4 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 5 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm,	
Ready	8 7 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	37 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi	4 11 0

Advices of 14th still unreceived.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales.
Imports	10,000 ,,

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·01	6 02	6·02
+2	+6	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·98	5 87	6·80
+5	+6	+6
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·78	5·78	5·78
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams have been received to-day owing to delay on the lines. The New York wire was received about 3 p m. and the higher rates quoted have made sellers here rather stiffer, but business reported at Colaba is still on a very retail scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	192	182	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 209	203	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209	203	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	210	204	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	208	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple	(M.-G.)				
Karanja do,	(M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Akola do,	(M.-G.)				
Dharangaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	219	213	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	237	262	...	do.
Yeotmal, (M. G.)	...	...	214	208	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	203	202	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	...	200	25th May.
Westerns	...	...	...	...	238	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th May as compared with the statement of the 5th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May. 5. Rs.	May. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	80,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,46,753	52,77,905
Public Deposits at Branches	1,02,03,573	1,31,59,014
Other Deposits	7,18,04,221	7,15,04,203
Post Bills	18,360	18,360
Sundries	22,93,272	23,42,439
	Rs. 1,59,24,938	1,59 21,003
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03 24,356	1,08,32 349
Other authorised Securities	31 31 011	31,71,754
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,41,11,891	1,44 47,549
Loans do. do.	2 22,49,008	2 23 08 974
Bills discounted and purchased	2,96,39 612	2 92,62 339
Dead Stock	2,88 110	2,88,110
Stamps and Stationery	4,204	4 152
Balances with other Banks	8,08,743	7,45,461
Sundries	3,93,035	4,31,107
Cash	2,62,67 903	2,44,29,211
	10 77,63,938	10,55,21,903

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London, on April 27 report on the market as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—47 bags were offered in yesterday's sale and 17 sold at 4 1-2 per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm but quiet. 70 packages of East Indian offered in yesterday's sales, were bought in. Privately a steady demand exists for the better qualities of yellow Wax at £5-15 to £5-7-6 adulterated qualities continue to move off slowly.

Cardamoms.—57 packages were offered in yesterday's sales and 470 sold at steady rates for the bold kinds mediums and seeds being 1d per lb dearer. There was no East Indian offered and sold. Bold pallsh 2-1 to 2-4 bold and medium 1-7 to 1-9 medium 1-1 to 1-2 small 11d and split 11d per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments of Java during the first-half of April were 640,000 Amsterdam lbs against 669,000 lbs Amsterdam lbs last year. The fourth series of sales contained 396 packages of East Indian of which only 172 bales sold on an average unit of 7-8ths. Officilinis natural stem chips and slungs ordinary to fair 2 3 8d to 4 3-8d, renewed and 4 1-4d to 4 1-2d, branch at 3d to 3 1-2d, and root 2 3-4d to 4 5-8d per lb. The next sales will take place in Amsterdam on May 3rd and in London on May 22nd.

Copra.—The market has been firm but quiet, the nearest value c. i. f. 32l-5 at which a small business has been done closing sellers at 32l-5.

Capsicums.—28 bags from Rangoon were offered and bought in Bright red round stalky at 45, Shippers should note stalks must not be left on.

Ginger.—The sales this week contained 81 cases and 356 bags and 37 bales Cochin and Calicut. There was a slow demand and only a few packages sold good bold and medium cut and scraped at 80, brown tips at 29. The remainder bought in.

Isinglass.—The sales this week contained 541 packages of Bombay. The demand was slow and only a small proportion was sold, Karachi leaf at steady rates. Tongue rather easier Purse and Bladder pipe about steady, Karachi good heavy yellowish at 2-9, fair at 2-3, ordinary dark part rough at 1-8 to 1-10, thin papery at 1-4, leaf Penang character fair reddish at 3, Tongue good heavy at 3-2, fair pale long and fatty at 2-4, long reddish and fatty at 1-6 long thin at 1 to 1-3, Purse fair to good heavy at 1-1 to 1-5, small at 8d to 9 1-2d, Bladder pipe fair to good at 1-10 to 2-3, thin at 1-5m tails ordinary to fair 10 1-2d to 1-4, pickings at 5 1-2d to 6d per lb.

Kapoc.—Market steady a small business has been done To arrive up to 4 1-2 per lb. On the spot values range from 3 3-4d to 5l per lb.

Tea.—The offerings this week totalled 25,200 packages including about 3,400. A very uncertain feeling ruled throughout. The trade preferring to wait until the budget is set at rest. The catalogues consisted chiefly of common and medium descriptions a few good parcels were well competed for but other grades were certainly easier with the exception of Tippy broken Pekoes from 10.1 which sold well. The best averages were Assam Pattakoojan 10 1-2d, Chubwa and Dicultarung 10d, Doar's Newlands 7d. Southern India Vagavurria 7 1-2d Deversbola, Kanmamally 7 1-4d. Erramaculia and Nullatanni 7d per lb.

"I have several times prescribed, Cypridol and must say that I am more favorably impressed with this remedy than with any other of the mercurial preparations. One of my patients is now taking six capsules daily who could not tolerate any other mercurial agent. Unsolicited. W. Flegenheimer, M. D. Richmond, 9 June 1904.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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MARRIAGE.

DIXON—GOLDER—May 12, by license at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. G. R. A. Courtier, Sergeant A. Dixon R. G. A, to Edith Golder.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 5-53m. 6-33a. Low water, 0-14m., 11-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m. B.T.
Insolvency Court, special vacation sitting.
John Roberts and Co., Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. S.T.
City of Bombay Buildings Co., Bell Lane, 5 p.m. S.T.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, second round.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., to-morrow.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A ganger on the B. G. J. P. Railway and his wife came to an untimely end on Saturday. The woman went to a well near Chuwadewan to wash her clothes and accidently fell in. The man pluckily jumped in after her, but before assistance could be brought both had been drowned.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A most interesting musical programme has been arranged for the Variety Entertainment to be given this evening commencing at 9 o'clock, by friends from the R. M. S. Macedonia and Peninsular. Admission is free and a collection in aid of the Institute Funds will be made.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PROPERTIES.—We learn that the extensive properties of Mr. J. P. Watson situated in Church Gate Street and on the Esplanade Road, extending from the establishment of Mr. Ditmar to that of Messrs. Breslauer & Co., etc., have been sold by private contract to Mr. Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy for the sum of Rs. 6,65,000.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p. m. to-day.

March	La Mattchiche ..... Parel Clere
Overture	The Golden Lyre ..... Herman
Valse	Yours Sincerely ..... Ch coots
Interlude	Music hath Charms ..... W Crowe
Selection	Carmen ..... Bizet
Two Valse	Laughing Water ..... W Hager
Valse	Eton Boating Song ..... Karl aeps
Cake Walk	Creole Echo ..... Lampe

BAND AT THE DOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 135 Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Namur ..... Lane
Overture	Banslitan Strieche ..... Sopps
Selection	The Gaiety Girl ..... S Jones
Scena Ed Aria	Tutti In Maschira ..... Pedrotte
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs ..... Adam
Valse	Follette ..... Fahrbach

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Jamseji Shapurji Surti and Manekji N. Parekh, Parsees, were charged at the instance of Revashanker Jagjivan, a dealer in diamonds, with cheating in respect of four diamonds of the value of Rs 1,427, was again called on, Mr. Velinker, Pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Dalal and Mr. Badshaw, Pleaders, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been published. The first accused obtained the diamonds from the complainant on passing a promissory note and subsequently sold them at a price cheaper than that at which he had purchased them. The Magistrate held the transaction to be a civil one and acquitted both the accused.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Inspector C. Petighara of the Criminal Investigation Branch, charged Abdulrahman Illahibax, a "Jerry puranhawalla" and Moses Elias, a Jew repairer of cycles, having his shop in Bellasis Road, with assisting in the disposal of a stolen cycle and with receiving stolen property respectively. The second accused was defended by Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleader. The circumstances under which the bicycle was stolen, have already been reported in our yesterday's issue. Shankar Bapuji, who was convicted on Monday, disposed of the cycle to the two accused. Both pleaded guilty and were sentenced, the first accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further term of one month, and the second accused to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to Mr. Suratwalla as compensation from the fine, if recovered.

MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations receiv-ed since 27th January:—From Dr. Dhunjishaw H. Patel, Rs. 5, from Bai Yamnabai Wamonrao, Rs. 10, from Mr. Bujorji Nowroji, Editor and Proprietor "Hindi Punch," in memory of his maternal grand mother, Rs. 25, from Mr. Muncherji Cursetji Cooverji, Rs. 10-4-5 from the Treasurer, Lodge Islam, Rs. 20 from Mr. P. H. Chichgar, Rs. 50, from an anonymous donor in pious memory of the 1st Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Rs. 100, from the Honorary Secretary, Lodge Aryan, No. 1709, E. C. Rs. 25, total Rs. 248-4-5. The Committee also acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc. for the months of February, March and April.—Mr. Burjorji Navroji Rs. 25; Mr. Dajuba Babaji Rs. 10-4-5; the Secretary Lodge Islam Rs. 20; Mr. S. H. Chichgar Rs. 50; the Secretary Lodge Aryan Rs. 25; Mr. Gopaldass Liladhar Rs. 25; Mrs. Hiralal Suraiya Rs. 10; Anonymous Rs. 10; Assur Virji Mill hands 40 sarees; Messrs. Valabhdass Purshotum, Purshotamdass Harji, Khimjee Harjee, Bharmal, Visram Manekial Bapooji, Oomedshi Bharmal Hirachand Lalji, Tokershi Mooljl, Jaychand Nathoo, Narsidass Jairam, Obhaya Lalji, Ratonji Kooverji, and Mats Assoo and Dongri Bazaar and Stone Bunder Grain Merchants, sweetmeats.

FAMINE RETURNS.

THE following Season and Crop Prospects are for the week ending May 5 :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless and the weather hot. hreshing and winnowing of the spring corps has been completed in some districts and is approaching completion in most of the others. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops, sugarcane, indigo and tobacco continue and in a few districts fields are being prepard for the sowing of the early autumn crops. Sawan (millet) is being resped in Barabanki, Rae-Bareli, Sultanpur, and Fyzabad. Fodder is still scarce in six districts and in some of the Bundelkhand districts where the water-supply is also running short. Cholera is severe in Gonda, Bahraich, Hamirpur and Jalaun but is abating in Jhansi. Prices have fallen 17 districts, but in Bareilly, Aligarh, Fyzabad, and Jaunpur they show a tendency to rise. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 178,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are nearly completed. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops and cane are in progress. Rice, cotton juar, and maize are being sown in parts of Cawnpore and Mustra. The numbers on works are falling in Hamirpur and Jalaun owing to cholera, but in Jhansi the diseases is abating and the numbers on relief are rising again. The condition of the people in the other districts is satisfactory. Fodder is still scarce in Cawnpore and the Bundelkhand districts and especially in Jalaun and Hamirpur, where the water-supply is also insufficient Prices generally show a tendency to fall; barley is selling at 15 seers in Cawnpore and maize at 12 seers per rupee in Jalaun. The numbers on relief are :—Agra Division—workers 6,000 on gratuitous relief 11,000 ;* Allahabad Division—workers 99,000, on gratuitous relief 57,000, total 173,000.

PUNJAB.

There were light showers in places during the week. Prices of food-grains are generally falling. Harvesting of spring and sowings of extra spring and autumn crops continue. The condition and prospective outturn of spring crops is good except of those on unirrigated lands in Delhi. Cattle generally are in good condition. The fodder scarcity has practically disappeared. There are no complaints regarding the canal water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Rohtak—on works 4,709 dependants 6,039, total 10,831. The distress is moderate. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation. The physical condition of the labourers is good and relief measures are sufficient. The public health is generally good, except for a few cases of plague.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There were slight showers all over the Province during the week. The condition of the standing spring crops continues good on irrigated areas and average on unirrigated. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Sowings of extra spring crops and cotton are still being continued. The outturn of spring crops is good except of gram which is below average in Bannu. The canal water-supply is normal, but there is no inundation from hill-torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is average in Dera-Ismail Khan and good elsewhere. Stocks of grain are sufficient. Green fodder is procurable, except in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices have risen in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices :—wheat 14 to 15 1 4, gram 15 to 18, maize 15 to 19 1-2 and bajra 13 to 14 3-8 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Harvesting is nearing completion. Extra crops for fodder are being sown in places and land is being prepared for autumn sowings in Mewar. The condition of cattle is poor in many places where fodder is scarce. Insufficiency of water is being felt in hill tracts and is serious in parts of Kotah. Cattle are returning in considerable numbers to Marwar. Prices have fallen in Partabgarh and slightly in Shahpura, but have risen in Kotah and Kishengarh. The numbers on famine relief are :—Ajmer-Merwara, 31,353; Native States, 91,871; total 93,224 or an increase of 2,310.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works 3,610 on gratuitous relief 3,128; Merwara—on works 15,295, on gratuitous relief 6,380, total 31,353. Native States :—Marwar—on works 2,480, on gratuitous relief 1,780, total 4,260. Mewar—on works 2,638 on gratuitous relief 395, total 2,983, Shahpura—on works 32, on gratuitous relief 89, total 121. Tonk—on works 2,704 on gratuitous relief 353, total 3,057; Jaipur—on works 14,479, on gratuitous relief 479, total 14,958. Kishengarh—on works 3,014, on gratuitous relief 2,687, total 5,701; Alwar—on works 2,000 on gratuitous relief 1,189, total 3,279; Eastern States—on works 20,852, on gratuitous relief 6,055, total 26,907. Prices vary between 11 1-4 seers in Karauli and 14 3-4 seers per rupee in Kishengarh. There is no change in other conditions.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is completed in Gwalior, Bundelkhand Bhopawar, and is in progress elsewhere. The probable outturn is good in parts of Gwalior; average in parts of Indore and below average in Malwa. Agricultural stock is good in parts of Indore and Malwa fair in Bhopal; and average in Bundelkhand Pasturage is good in Baghelkhand and Malwa; sufficient in Bhopawar and Indore fair in Bhopal bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices continue high in Indore and Baghelkhand are rising in parts of Bhopal slightly falling in Gwalior and are steady in Bhopawar, Bundelkhand and in parts of Malwa.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general position is unaltered Prices in Bundelkhand vary from 12 to 14 and in Gwalior from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are :—in Gwalior—on works 60 600 on gratuitous relief 20,000, total 80,600. In Orchha. Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Chaikhari, Panna, Bijapur, Ajaigarh Chhatarpur, Sarila and Jagira—on works 27,500 on gratuitous relief 5,000 total 32,500; grand total 113,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been very hot and occasionally cloudy but rainless. Threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. The district outturns of wheat and linseed range as follows :—wheat 50 to 117 and linseed 46 to 110, the average for the Central Provinces and Berar is—wheat 94 and linseed 82. Preparation of land for the autumn sowings is in full swing, and field embankments are being raised in Raipur and Bilaspur. In Bilaspur the condition of the people is satisfactory, while private tank works and field embankments provide sufficient employment for labourers. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in Damoh, in parts of Chanda and the Mungeli tahsil of Bilaspur. Prices of staple food-grains have risen in Chhindwara, Saugor and Damoh and have fallen slightly in Hoshangabad and Seoni, gram is reported cheaper by 2 1-2 seers in Drug, prices elsewhere are steady.

BARODA.

For week ending 23th April 1906 :—The numbers on relief are :—on works 3,616, on gratuitous relief 147, total

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906.

RAMIE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

"RAMIE spells ruin to anybody who has anything to do with it, and anybody who has anything to do with ramie is either insane or will go mad." In this manner Mrs. Ernest Hart opened a paper quite recently before a meeting of the Society of the Arts. Mrs. Hart has been described as one of the great captains of industry in textile fabrics, while as a writer, an artist and a designer, she fills many chances of activity. At any rate she is sufficiently superior to many around her to know that all which has been said in detriment of ramie is wrong and that it has possibilities which so-called authorities have hitherto denied it. It was alleged that ramie could not be woven. Mrs. Hart demonstrated that it could. Her efforts to place the fabric on the market were sternly discouraged and douches of cold water were thrown upon her efforts—to quench the ardour of her enthusiasm and to weaken her determination to overcome the well-known difficulties of ramie weaving. It is not remarkable that there were doubts as to the utility of persisting in attempts to turn the fibre into a commercially valuable product, for much money had already been lost in speculation over it. Numerous companies were formed to make ramie one of the great staple textiles of the world. They failed, and the explanation offered included want of raw material, imperfect methods of degumming which rotted the fibre, the difficulties of manipulating it in machines not specially constructed to deal with it and the intractable behaviour of ramie yarns in the loom. To this Mrs. Hart would add that in many cases the companies were promoted in a purely speculative spirit and the management was in the hands of those who did not aim by patient investigation at overcoming the difficulties of ramie manipulation in the factory, but were unfortunately too much interested in the more exciting game of manipulating shares on the Stock Exchange. Promises of immense profits were made in the prospectuses; charming samples of fabrics were produced, the evolutions of shares rose by heaps and bounds to high figures, but when orders were placed the samples could not be reproduced in pieces, shares fell as rapidly as they had risen and a spirit of despair settled down on the ramie world of England and her dependencies.

It was the discovery of the special aptitude of ramie for gas works which led to attention being again devoted to the fibre. Spinning mills in France and Germany again grew active and perfected their processes and machinery and it is now used for underwear, for covering restaurant tables, for fishing-nets and sail-cloth for yachts, besides a variety of other purposes. Mrs. Hart started at once to manufacture pure ramie fabrics, warp and weft, and her first production came to India. She succeeded in weaving it in piece-lengths and now weaves anything of it from the lightest gossamer to cloth that has a breaking strain of nearly five hundred pounds to the inch, from fancy upholstery rugs to muslins. Mrs. Hart holds that the offer of the Indian Government to give prizes for decorticating machines was unfortunate as it led those who were interested in ramie on the wrong tack, and it was more important to ascertain the correct scientific principles of treating the fibre in order to prepare it for manufacture than to decorticate it by machinery on the fields, particularly in India, where owing to the abundance of cheap labour, ramie can be better decorticated by hand than by any machine. China does not ask for decorticating machines and the hand-stripped China grass will always command a higher price in the market than any machine-decorticated fibre. Nevertheless, there are various machines now claiming to do all that is desired, and one—the invention of a foreigner, to be introduced in the coming autumn—Mrs. Hart is convinced will give quite the best returns, both in the matter of perfectly cleansing the fibre of the outside brown pellicle and in the output it can produce per diem.

Mrs. Hart quoted as a strong commentary on the apathy of British manufacturers that whereas there is only one spinning-mill in Great Britain at present which treats ramie from unginned fibre to the yarn, there are several of large extent in Germany, France and Japan. Yet it is in England that the best ramie machinery is made and these foreign mills go to England for their ramie-spinning machinery. There is, however, reason to believe that this reproach to English industrial enterprise will be removed before long and in-as-much as Mrs. Hart and her friends are doing their utmost to stimulate the cultivation of ramie in British dependencies and colonies they are also aiming at and are taking practical steps for making ramie-spinning a British industry. In her efforts to encourage the growth of the grass, Mrs. Hart points out that the first harvest of a ramie plantation occurs with such satisfactory quickness that it cannot fail to be encouraging to the planter. Six months after the ramie roots are planted, the stems are ready to be gathered; in fact, in some countries, under peculiarly favourable conditions, eight months after planting the stems are five feet high. Under ordinary conditions four crops of ramie stems may be counted upon every year and under extraordinarily favourable conditions—where irrigation of the soil can be regular—six crops a year can be obtained. The most recent and careful experiments, quoted by Herr Boeken, give an estimate of 45 stems to every plant, that is on an average 180 stems per plant per year, or with 10,000 plants to the hectare—an acre of 10,000 square metres, and equal to 2·470 statute acres—1,800,000 stems as the crop per year per hectare. The weight of this crop is estimated at 90,000 kilograms, and calculating that the stems yield 3 per cent. of fibre, a hectare of land should yield 4½ tons of dry fibre, which would be equal to about 2 tons per English acre. This, at £20 a ton, would give a gross production of £40 an acre. Deducting 50 per cent. for the costs of working and treatment, £20 per acre would be the net value of the fibre produced, or £10 a ton, which would, however, find an easy market at £20 a ton. It is estimated by those well qualified to know that ramie can be cultivated in India, in East and West Africa and elsewhere in the tropics and can be hand-stripped and hand-decorticated so that it is indistinguishable from Chniese China-grass and can be put on the market at moderate prices which will yield handsome profits to the growers.

COMPLETION OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

On the first proximo the greatest tunnel in the world—the Simplon—will be opened, and another marvel of modern engineering be free to the inspection and wonderment of this and future generations. The opening has been already delayed more than six months, for difficulties constantly arose to defeat the consummation of the work. The work has been one of difficulties throughout, and tragedies have followed one upon another until some forty or fifty persons had perished. Needless to say, therefore, that the construction of the Simplon Tunnel is a feat which will never cease to evoke the admiration of all students of mechanical engineering. It has been stated in public that had the geologists been quite accurate in their preliminary investigations and reports, and had truly and correctly anticipated the dangers and obstacles which were eventually met with in such matters as soft rocks, the "Great Spring" or river of cold water, the high temperatures or hot springs, no one would have dared to have undertaken the contract, and the tunnel would never have been constructed. Some of the difficulties encountered still appear almost insuperable. The work on the north side commenced on August 1st; and on the south side on August 6th, 1898. From both ends the tunnel rises towards the middle in order that any water from springs encountered might flow away by gravitation; the gradient from the north being 1 in 500, and that from the south 1 in 143, the machinery at each side being calculated and arranged to be of sufficient power to carry on the work for 6 1/8 miles, or half the entire length of 12¼ miles. As a distance of 2½ miles from Iselle a great subterranean river was met with in September 1901, which caused serious delay, and for a period of six months the total advance was only forty-six metres. The difficulties at this point were such as in the hands of men of less determination might have resulted in the abandonment of the undertaking. Not only was it necessary to close-timber the gallery on both sides and also at the top and floor with the heaviest baulks of square pitch pine twenty inches thick, but when these were crushed into splinters and the gallery completely blocked with their wreckage, still girders were adopted, only in their turn to be distorted and bent out of shape. It seemed as if no available material could be found which would stand the enormous pressure of the rocks, until steell girders forming a square placed side by side (the interstices being filled with cement concrete) resisted the load. Fortunately this 'bad ground' only extended for a distance of about fifty yards, but it cost nearly £1,000 per yard to overcome this difficulty, and required the encasement of the tunnel at this point on sides, floor and arch with granite masonry, eight feet six inches in thickness. Great trouble from hot springs at 131° Fahrenheit were also encountered, the miners having to work while standing in a sea of hot water, but the work is now completed, and we can only hope that it will withstand the elements which seem to have conspired to make its completion impossible.

EMPIRE DAY.

ALTHOUGH Bombay is included in the list of places, issued by the Earl of Meath, at which Empire Day is observed, it is a day which passes here with little recognition. The reason is not hard to find, for at the end of May Bombay is as empty as London at the end of August. The reason is less apathy than want of persons to observe the day. But, empty though the city may be, it is to be hoped that Thursday of next week will not be allowed to pass entirely unnoticed and that we may see a few flags waving in the breeze—that is assuming there is a breeze. It is well to indulge in outward and visible signs occasionally even when the thermometer registers a temperature considerably higher than one could wish. For the little bit of bunting is but an outward and visible sign of the bond which unites four hundred million members of one great Empire. The Earl of Meath has explained that there is no intention of creating a new Bank Holiday although a plea is put in that school children should be granted a free half day. The promoters of the "Empire Day" movement aim at something finer than a passing holiday by endeavouring to secure the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which shall have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. Such teaching should, in their opinion, include the encouragement of a reasonable, imperial and local patriotism, loyalty to the Head of the State, obedience to authority, self-sacrifice in the interests of the community, self-preparation with a view to the proper performance of all duties which the State may be likely to require at the hands of the individual, either in peace or in war, the exercise of the individual intelligence in the interests of the State and of the community, and constant openness of mind in regard to improvements in the labour fields of life—always with a view to the best interests of the State and of the community. In short they desire to see the rising generation taught to subordinate the individual to the common interest.

ORANGES IN COORG.

COORG has many varieties of fruits, but the most valuable of all the fruit trees to be found there is the orange tree. According to Mr. Gastan Haller there are several varieties, but one, the "Loose Jacket" is the one which has received most attention since coffee cultivation proved to be on the downward grade. The cultivation of oranges is not a difficult matter. Few, there are, who have not at some time or other planted orange pips in a greenhouse at Home. With the slightest of modifications this is the whole of the initial stage of the process in India, always allowing for the fact that it is done on a large scale. Then for several years all goes well. After six to seven years the first crop is picked and certain work has to be done, but thenceforth there is always the possibility of trouble for oranges are similar to every other growing thing in India, they are subject to insect pests. Mr. Haller has paid great attention to these enemies which consist both of insects and parasites and, as is often the case, his conclusions are not very reassuring, but he has done and said enough to show that too often failure is the result of too lax methods, and his views can be recommended to any who are turning a favourable eye to this way of utilising land.

THE Lyndhurst Estate at Dehra Dun is being acquired by Government for the purposes of an X. Ray Institute to be established there.

MR. J. G. LORIMER, C. S., who has been engaged in the Foreign Office for some months past in writing a special report on the Persian Gulf, will probably conclude his labours in the autumn.

THE Lucknow Municipality has applied for a loan of four lakhs of rupees from Government on the security of their fund for constructing the first part of the city drainage schemes, which is estimated to cost eight lakhs.

M. BEAU, the Governor of French Indo-China, has returned to Saigon from a tour in Yunan. He states that work is being actively carried on in connection with the railway, and that the Chinese authorities are lending assistance. M. Beau expresses the opinion that the railhead will be carried to Meng-tsze within three years.

RETURNS for Bangkok during the year 1905 show that the total value of trade, excluding treasure, was 264 million ticals, as against 164 millions during the preceding year. The value of the tical increased, and the trade expressed in sterling shows an increase of from £10,152,155 to £10,696,952. The value of rice exported declined from 81 million to 79 million ticals. The export of teak was 14 million ticals far and away the highest figure yet recorded, being more than double the export of 1902.

DURING the three months ending April plague showed a steady increase in Bombay. In February there were 605 deaths out of 708 cases, in March there had been an enormous jump to 2,536 deaths out of 2,877 cases, and an equally extraordinary increase in April brought up the figures to 3,990 deaths out of 4,507 cases and out of a total mortality of 8,521, it being considerably above the quinquennial average previous to the appearance of plague which was 2456. Karachi showed an increase of nearly five hundred in April over March 1 mortality being 776 deaths out of 947 cases and a total mortality of 1319 which compares with the quinquennial average of 440. Baroda had 1022 deaths out of 1,371 cases and Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country 392 out of 484. It is gratifying to note that plague is now entirely absent in many districts. Throughout the Presidency the 10,102 cases produced 8,140 deaths both figures advancing, by approximately a thousand, on the returns of March.

MR. M. ROSENBURG, one of the members of the Syndicate which has undertaken the salving of the Kazan, which was wrecked off the coast of Colombo recently, stakes his reputation as a salver that the vessel will be floated in ten days. "I am now filling the holes up, he says, and then the water will be pumped out. She will then be floated."

AMONG other new members who have notably distinguished themselves in the parliamentary arena are Mr. Agar-Robartes, Lord Clifden's son and heir; Mr. Harold Cox, a former secretary of the Cobden Club; Mr. Rudolph Lehmann, author of "Mr. Punch's Prize Novels"; and Mr. A. E. W. Mason, of "Miranda of the Balcony" and "The Four Feathers" fame.

ON the other side of the House one man has won golden opinions from opponents as well as friends by some of his recent speeches, and that is Mr. Wyndham. The attack made by the member for Dover on the Government when the Prime Minister announced its surrender to the Labour Party on the Trades Disputes Bill was generally spoken of as one of the best fighting speeches of the session. It was all the more effective because those who heard it knew that there had been no opportunity for preparation. Mr. Wyndham's short retirement from political life has certainly not diminished his power as a speaker, as he signalised his return to the parliamentary arena by delivering perhaps the most effective speech he has ever made in the House of Commons.

AFTER analysing an important report which the German Ministry of Marine has presented to the Reichstag on "The Development of German Maritime Interests in the last decade," the "Times," in a special article, says:—"Whatever other inferences favourable or unfavourable may be drawn from the statement of the German Admiralty, one inference at any rate is irresistible, and that is, that not only is Germany alone no match for England at sea, but that, consequently, the whole of the vast and growing maritime commerce of Germany would be at the mercy of this country if war unhappily broke out between them.

THE P. and O. liner, Australia, was wrecked off Port Philip Heads nearly two years ago while on her way to Melbourne, and became what was thought to be a total loss. The wreck of the vessel was put up for auction. A Melbourne draper eventually bought her for £290, and he gave an additional £60 for the cargo which remained on board, and which appeared to be almost worthless. Latest messages from Melbourne, however, state that there are now excellent propects of this vessel being refloated, in which case the lucky draper will realise a fortune. The "Australia" was a steel four-masted steamer of 6,091 tons gross, built in 1903, and was estimated to be worth, before her stranding, over £150,000, and at a low estimate her value afloat and in an unrepaired condition would be £50,000.

A BERLIN agency correspondent says that a curious story has been related by some of the passengers who have just crossed the Atlantic in the steamship America. It appears that a certain gang of alleged sharpers played for high stakes, and mulcted several victims, until two passengers refused to pay what they considered to be the result of a direct swindle. The amount in dispute was £900. A melee ensued, in which the members of the gang pulled out revolvers, and a scene of the greatest excitement followed. Ladies swooned, while shots were freely exchanged, the riot being quelled for [the time by the armed intervention of the captain and officers. The captain deemed it advisable to despatch a Marconi wireless message to Plymouth, where detectives were in waiting for the protection of the two voyagers.

A MOUNTAIN GAME.

AT Whitsuntide, at Wastdale Head Derbyshire a new game was last year inaugurated. It was suggested a little while ago that a small number of scouts or couriers should endeavour to make their way across the fells to a certain spot without being intercepted by a cordon outposts stationed midway. There would be some analogy with military operations. The goal corresponded to a beleaguered town or to a post threatened by a hostile force. The scouts were despatch-riders and the successful arrival of a single one of them would be, to some extent, a victory. It was arranged to give thirty marks to the scouts for each one who broke through, and ten in addition for every outpost captured the other side to count thirty for each scout taken. To be challenged within easy hail by two of the defending party in a forward direction was to constitute capture for a scout; to take an outpost it was necessary to surprise and touch him out of hail of his comrades.

On Whit-Monday writes E. A. B. in the "Manchester Guardian" twenty-two mountaineers responded to the call for outposts. These were to man the heights from Esk House Shelter, over Esk Pike and Bowfell, to Shelter Crag—a distance of a mile and three-quarters,—whilst F. B was to run with me from Boot and endeavour to get through the line of defence, the goal being Angle Tarn. The little army of outposts left Wastdale Head at half-past ten on Monday morning, and reached the Stye Head—that is, the summit of the pass—in forty minutes, proceeding thereupon to line out along the mountain crest. It was, of course, some time before the most distant outposts reached their station on Shelter Crag, but they were able to get there before the scouts had climbed the fells.

We meanwhile left Boot, several miles further away from the goal, a quarter of an hour later, and hurried up Eskdale. Every scrap of easy road was taken advantage of for a trot. Reaching Throstle Garth, we pushed hard up the rocky slope, making our first halt and taking our first drink at an elbow where Lingcove Beck foams round the base of Lang Crag on Birker Fell. Here we were invisible from the hostile heights, though a few steps away we could see nearly the whole line of them. Setting off again, we mounted into the boggy pastures that fill the great amphitheatral recesses enclosed by Bowfell and its two huge neighbours, and at Green Hole, where a rarely trodden way leads up to the Three Tarns, between Bowfell and Shelter, we parted, F. B.'s plan was to scale the crags of Shelter, cross through a gap in the sky-line before the enemy had had time to station their vedettes, and, descending towards Langdale, climb Rossett Ghyll and reach our destination from the rear. My course was in the other direction, towards Bowfell, where a nick in the ridge offered a bare chance of outwitting the sentries who, we knew, would guard this central part of their position in strength. To try to get through there seemed a very forlorn venture, and we relied for success rather on my companion's more circuitous route. With a broad area of unbroken ground to cross right under the eyes of the enemy, a pitiless sun lighting up every corner of the great hollow, we had little hope indeed of both escaping capture.

Soawfell, Mickledore, and the Pikes were so clearly lit up by the hot sun that I could see two climbers moving along the crest, two miles away. They were out of bounds, and it did not matter whether they could see me or not, but it seemed impossible that my figure could escape detection from the nearer heights of Bowfell. Running where running was possible and skulking behind the few protruding rocks I got nearer and nearer to the slopes of Bowfell, intending to make a false start for Ewer Gap between that mountain and Esk Pike, the 2,903 feet peak (nameless on the Ordnance map) which lies between it and Esk House and then doubling back beneath the crags make for the notch in the ridge above Angle Tarn. But this plan had to be changed entirely. Suddenly against the blue sky two outposts came into view walking slowly up to the notch which they occupied. I turned at once toward the higher part of Ewer Gap, and toiling up to the crags doubled again in the contrary direction and came back to the extremity of Yeastyrigg Crags, the rocky promontory of Esk Pike sticking out toward Boot. These tactics seemed necessary at the time, for the whole of the ground below the Gap was commanded by the long ridge of Bowfell but I learned afterwards that the outposts failed entirely to detect me on the slopes beneath the mountain top.

The scarped outcrops on the side of Esk Pike enabled one to mount rapidly, but the patches of scree worried one a great deal for it was hard to avoid sending down telltale showers as loose stones. Once on the top, I lay low behind clump of rock and tried to find where the sentinels were posted. Yeastyrigg Crags rise stack behind stack up to the summit of the Pike. There were a few sheep browsing here and there, and where I saw one quietly feeding it seemed safe to assume that an outpost could not be very near. So, I steered my way cautiously upward, until a frightened sheep came rushing straight at me from the rocks in front. Undoubtedly the foe was close at hand. This made me sheer off to leeward, still advancing, bent low, and sometimes crawling under the rocks. At one point I heard voices in conversation not fifty yards away, and thought my fate was sealed. Another abrupt detour, but still upward. When the summit of the Pike seemed quite in my grasp, I was chagrined to find that it was still three hundred yards ahead, and a wide stretch of open hill-top in between. To the left was the actual summit of the Pike, another mass of crags, both in all probability guarded by vedettes. I kept in the middle, careful to muffle my footfalls with every available patch of herbage or moss-covered stone. At this place, it was explained afterwards, the outposts on Bowfell saw me distinctly, but comforted themselves with the assumption that I was walking right into the jaws of danger. There were in fact no less than eight outposts occupying Esk Pike.

The broken rocks to the right only too probably concealed a foe, but they were full of nooks and hiding-places. Ensconcing myself in a hole behind two huge stones, I endeavoured to make out exactly where I was. It was now nearly half past one, the last three-quarters of an hour had been spent in creeping from ledge to ledge and from boulder to boulder on Esk Pike. I made bold at length to climb over the rock in front and look down the other side of the mountain. A thousand feet beneath lay Angle Tarn, the longed-for goal. A steep scree gully hard by my shelter ran down towards it. Just then the sound of voices came from Ewer Gap, a furlong away to the right. Had they seen me? At all events there was just one chance left. Slipping into the gully, I tried to descend quietly, without sending down a shower of debris and betraying my whereabouts. But the shouts continued, and it soon appeared that there was nothing for it but a rush down hill. The hue and cry was up. As I bolted down the gully and out on the open fellside below the shouts from Ewer Gap sounded close behind. But the enemy had failed to post a man in the gully, which furnished an easy passage down to the tarn. When I got within a hundred yards of the cool waters it was evident that they had given up the pursuit and were waiting outside the half-mile limit for the chance of seizing F. B.

It was two minutes before two when I got in, and by two o'clock, to put it beyond a doubt that the goal had been reached, I was swimming in it. My comrade had still half an-hour before time was up. Anxiously I watched the ridge on the far side of the tarn, expecting to see him any moment coming up from Rossett Ghyll, or even from the Langstrath Valley. Far overhead the outposts were visible on the crests of Bowfell and Esk Pike, most of them still unaware that a man had got through. It was three o'clock before the last of them came in and foregathered by the lake side to count the points. It was nearly four when the other scout came in. He had been most unlucky. The crags of Shelter had delayed him a full half-hour, and when he reached crest it was only to see a patrol on the sky-line right in front, making it impossible to move until the allotted time was all but up. The outposts had now drawn their cordon close round the tarn, and the game was over.

It had ended in a draw, but it had also been fruitful in suggestions for future runs. The Esk Pike party of eight had learned the advantage of silence. All were convinced of the desirability of having a narrower front to guard than nearly two miles of mountain top. The extreme difficulty of discerning a man on lower slopes, even with the aid of telescopes and field-glasses was another point only too evident. But the chief lesson for future attempts to cut off a party of scouts was that the defenders must be differently disposed; that is, they should be arranged rather in a parallelogram than in a line, with forwards and half-backs. Had an outpost been sitting near the end of Yeastyrigg Crags, with a glen sweeping the whole basin under the cliffs of Bowfell it would hardly have been feasible for a scout to escape his notice. The defenders had in other respects been well posted; a patrol had gone from sentry to sentry and watched the approaches from every vantage-point but the signalling had been a failure and the shouting had given the alarm to the enemy without helping the outposts effectively. Nevertheless all had had their share of the fun and everybody was enthusiastic in favour of a repetition of such an excellent game.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

SATISFACTORY REPLY FROM THE PORTE.

Frontier Delimitation.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14, 4-35 P. M.

Turkey has finally accepted the British demands.

Sir E. Grey, in the Commons, this afternoon, said that the reply of the Porte was satisfactory and a joint commission will be appointed to fix the boundary and maintain the status quo. The boundary will run from Rafeh in a south-easterly direction to a point not less than three miles from Akabah. There is every reason to hope that a completely satisfactory settlement of the details will be reached.

LONDON, MAY 14, 12-50 P.M.

Reuter wiring from Constantinople yesterday says that the Turkish garrison has been withdrawn from Tabah.

LONDON, MAY 14, 2-10 P.M.

An article in the "Times" says it is premature to conclude that the Porte has accepted the British demands finally and completely. The Turkish withdrawal from Egyptian territory at Arafah (Akabah or Tabah ?) indispensable and Great Britain cannot send boundary commissioners while Turkish troops occupy what has been regarded as Egyptian soil for generations. The "Times" assumes the Porte will hasten to recall Moukhtar Pacha whose share in fomenting unrest in Egypt is notorious.

LONDON, MAY 15

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Constantinople says that the Commission of delimitation of the frontier will be Turco-Egyptian, thus meeting the Sultan's objections to treat directly with Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Inniskilling Dragoons have sailed from Queenstown for Egypt and the transport they go in will pick up the "U" battery of the Horse Artillery at Southampton.

MAHOMEDAN FEELING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

At a Mahomedan mass meeting on Sunday a resolution passed expressing profound regret and dissatisfaction at the unhappy policy which has culminated in the strained relations between the Sultan of Turkey, the spiritual head of Mahomedans, and the British Government and hoping that, in the intertest of England and of the Mahomedan population of India alike, an open rupture will yet be avoided and a peaceful settlement of dispute arrived at. The meeting requested the Viceroy to use his influennee with the British Government to prevent hostilities.

The meeting also strongly condemned the unconstitutional action of the authorities at Barisal.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

DALLIANCE WITH THE SULTAN.

A correspondent writing to the "Tribune" says:—Trouble lies ahead for England and for France in the northern half of Africa, and perhaps in the Nearer East, and this trouble will be due in the main to two causes—the revived ambition of Turkey to represent Mohammedanism in general in its revolt against the civilization of Europe, and the intention of Germany to make use of Turkey as a stalking-horse for the advance of that which Germany believes to be her destiny—an Empire of the Nearer East.

Germany would be willing to cloak for some time her naked ambition to succeed to the Byzantine throne if she could act as the patron, real or avowed, of a Turkish Sultan, and, through the Sultan, establish a German supremacy in commerce throughout the Turkish Empire in its widest range. Germany is quite prepared to use Turkey as a buckler against the Muscovite when the Russian Empire is revivified by reform, or to make equal use of her as the means for thwarting French and British ambitions. Equally also she will take this and other means of stirring up trouble for the two great nations of Western Europe until France and England shall accord a tacit assent to German supremacy in the Balkan peninsula, Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

It may be that the Sultan of Turkey is laughing in his sleeve at Germany, and that having aroused a great Mohammedan revolt which the united forces of Britian and France might find it difficult to subdue, he would declare himself (if he lives so long) the patronized of no one.

THE INQUIRING GERMAN.

Ten years ago the Regency of Tunis had appreciated to the full the benefit of the French reforms, and had settled down into complete acquiescence in French suzerainty. At that date, German naturalists began to circulate quietly through the southern (and more turbulent) provinces of Tunis. It was an occasional experience for the few European travellers who then penetrated into the Tunisian Sahara, and thought that they were doing something wonderful as pioneers to meet in some remote Berber village a quiet, studious German, inquiring into all things and an Englishman of the commercial traveller type, knowing no language but his own (and yet getting on remarkably well), who had come to the countries round the Greater Syrtis to buy for English breweries the barley produced by the rare harvests of the desert. The Englishman left the country as uninformed as to its natives and politics as he was when he arrived. The German, if he has gone, has been sending home year after year information of remarkable accuracy and range.

There was a third element in the country, and the only one at that time dreaded by the French—the English missionaries of the North African Mission. Here the French made a complete mistake, for the officers of this excellent mission in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco have kept studiously aloof from politics and where political discussion has been forced on them they invariably recommended the natives to accept French rule quietly as the best means offered to them of attaining to a better condition of material civilization.

Of late there is no doubt—no doubt whatever—that Turkey has been employing agents—not distinguishable outwardly from the inhabitants of the country—to stir up disaffection against French rule in Tunis, and even in northern Senegal. Naturally these agents make the adjoining country of Tripoli their base. From here they penetrate the Wargla, Insalas, Tivat, Air, Adrar and other cases in the French Sahara, and several of them have reached within the last year or so the confines of Senegal. Not only has Turkey never forgiven France the abstraction of Tunis but she considers that her best defence against Italian designs on Tripoli is to make things very uncomfortable for France in North Africa. Once Mohammedan fanaticism was excited in that direction there would be less and less chance of an expensive and possibly disastrous Italian descent on the Tripolitaine. In short, in order to avoid being further dismembered, Turkey is now resolved to carry the war into the enemy's country.

TURKEY'S COUNTER-COUP.

For this reason she is going (where able) deliberately to challenge British supremacy in Egypt. This is the countrecoup to the lead which England has taken in pressing forward the need of reform in Macedonia, Russia, in Turkey's calculations, counts no longer. She is a negligible quantity for at any rate the remainder of the Sultan's life. With her northern flank protected by Austro-Germany, Turkey is inclined to advance boldly to the attack. She is attempting to embarrass England in Persia and the Persian Gulf by grabbing Persian and Arab territory. She is going to make her dominion over Arabia effective by railways and armies so as to put a stop (as she thinks) to a British Indian occupation of the Holy Places. In Egypt, of course there are many descendants of the former Turkish settlers and bureaucrats. The Fellahin should be grateful to Britain for the reforms which have made their life so infinitely more bearable and prosperous: but in some directions they have conceived a grudge against the British on account of the tactless behaviour of two or three officers, private soldiers, or tourists. Still, in the mass they are either neutral or actually friendly to British occupation. But it would be only self-deception to pretend that the small middle-class or landed gentry (many of them of Turkish descent) in Egypt were favourable to the British regime. It is with these disaffected spirits that Turkey is trying to join hands. An invaluable counter-stroke to her policy has been delivered by Lord Cromer in the rapid building of the railway connecting Khartoum with the Red Sea coast at Port Sudan. Before this there was the danger that by some temporary revolt in Egypt British communications with the Sudan might be cut off. That can never occur now until the British Navy is defeated by the Turkish. But Turkey would be quite willing for the present to leave the Sudan aside if she could displace the British from Egypt and once more bring under the direct sway of Turkey the lands along the southern Mediterranean from Tunis to Constantinople.

The patience of Great Britain deserves to be noted. For at any time during the last two years Turkey has given us sufficient provocation to justify our causing Egypt to renounce her annual tribute to the Porte—£665,000. Perhaps if this were done in consequence of the Turkish occupation of Tabah a momentary check might be opposed to Turkish claims in Egypt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MURDER OF A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

And Another Polish Outrage.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Admiral Rusnitch, the unpopular commander of Fort Petersbutg, was killed to-day by some workmen whom he wished to prevent celebrating the Russian May Day.

There is great uneasiness at St. Petersburg and apprehensions are felt as to probable May Day troubles.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A bomb was thrown at Warsaw yesterday killing a Captain of the Police and wounding seven persons. The troops shot the assassin and attacked the public with their bayonets and butt ends of rifles. Altogether four people were killed and nineteen wounded.

With this exception no serious disturbances took place in Russia.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

Duma Hasty but Wise.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Duma sits on Sundays in order to expedite work and yesterday rejected the Extremist motion to telegraph to the Tsar threatening to suspend the sittings until a general amnesty is granted.

The Russian Council of the Empire is debating the Amnesty Question. Count de Witte is of opinion that an amnesty is the only method of pacifying public opinion and if the Council requested an Amnesty the Emperor would not refuse a hearing.

THE END OF FATHER GAPON.

Rumour of Hanging Confirmed.

A body which was found hanging to the ceiling in a closed villa at the Russian health resort at Oserki has been identified as that of Father Gapon.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Serious fighting took place in Zululand yesterday, but no details are yet to hand.

Several tribes are reported as being ready to rise

PLURAL VOTING BILL,

The Plural Voting Bill has been read a second time in the Commons by 403 against 95.

QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY.

A National Coronation Gift.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House fund for a National Coronation gift to Queen Maud of Norway.

PROPOSED GERMAN NAVAL STATION.

Encroachment in the East.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that the Germans are acquiring interests in the Island of Poulonlaut to the South East of Borneo with a view to making it eventually a naval station.

THE NEW PEKING MINISTER.

Date of Departure.

Sir John Jordan, who relieves Sir E. Satow as British Minister at Peking, sails in the "Empress of Britain" on the 7th of July.

COLLISION IN THE CANAL.

The steamers Cromwell and Sitania have collided in the Suez Canal and both are damaged.

DERBY SCRATCHING.

Flair has been scratched for the Derby.

THE PARTITION AGITATION.

The Governments' Wishes.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said it is the wish and intention of the local and Indian Governments to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit in view of the partition agitation and take measures to allay the excitement.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Burgomasters Feted in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14, 8 2, P.M.

In connection with the movement for improving Anglo-German relations a large party of German Burgomasters and members of Municipalities have arrived in England and are being feted in London.

His Majesty the King has invited them to luncheon at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Haldane, speaking in German, toasted the Kaiser at a banquet given to the German Burgomasters last night and, in doing so, paid a high tribute to His Imperial Majesty's capacity as a thinker and fighter and to his love for peace.

COLLAPSE OF A GODOWN.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE BUILDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Some weeks ago, a godown, while under construction, collapsed in Chandney Choke Bazaar. Hemendra Nath Mittri, the builder, is being prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for causing the death of a Mahomedan mason by doing a rash and negligent act. The case which is partly heard was called yesterday when the Court Inspector informed the Magistrate that the Crown Prosecutor being engaged at the High Court no pleader could be got to take up the case against the accused. The case was thereupon adjourned to the 4th of June.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CULCUTTA, MAY 15.

A large two-storeyed building in Upper Circular Road, used for storing waste paper, was burned down, early yesterday morning, destroying everything contained in it.

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN ORISSA.

HEAVY RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The crop prospects in Puri and Cuttack are said to be alarming. Rice is selling at eight seers per rupee where it used to be 14 to 16 seers. The ryots regard famine in Orissa as inevitable.

ADULTERATION OF JUTE.

A DRAFT BILL FOR CHECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 15.

The question of adulteration of jute is again engaging the attention of both the Bengal and Assam Governments. The later Government has asked its Board of Revenue to report whether generally it is expedient to check by special legislation the adulteration of jute; whether such legislation should be directed against buyers and sellers or against sellers only; how law should be set in motion and what should be the penalties etc.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted a Draft Bill for approval. The question will be settled in some way or other by the end of the approaching cold weather.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SERGEANT,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Mr. S.C. Mookerjee, Barrister, complained, to-day, to Mr. Justice Geidt, presiding at the Sessions, of the rude conduct of a European Police Sergeant to the Members of the Bar between whom and the idlers who crowded the corridors they made no distinction. Their Lordships directed the Clerk of the Crown to enquire into the matter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION DEFALCATION CASE,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Hendra nath Chatterjee, clerk in the Assessor's Department, Calcutta Corporation, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day with falsifying the books of account. The case was fixed for hearing on 1st June, the accused being released on finding two sureties for Rs. 500 each.

MADRAS COMMAND HEAD QUARTERS.

FIXED AT OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

In Madras there was an uncertainty as to the whether the Command Head-Quarters would be at Ootacamund or Secunderabad. But now it has been decided to fix the head-quarters permanently at Ootacamund.

Several small cantonments in Madras have been recently abolished and the question of removing troops from Cannanore and Calicut is now under consideration and the removal will probably be carried out.

COMING ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The usual Eton dinner, at which H. E. the Viceroy will preside, will be held at Viceregal Lodge on June 4th.

SIMLA SPORTING FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 15.

Dates, definitely decided for the Simla sporting fixtures, are, polo June 1st, 2nd, and 4th; 6th horse show, 7th racing gymkhana.

The first Theatrical Performance was given to-night when "Dandy Dick" was a great success.

RIOTS AT MYMENSINGH.

MORE SEDITIOUS PLOTTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Wild and exaggerated rumours of rioting by Mahomedans in Mymensingh are daily appearing in Calcutta native papers which endeavour to make out that it is due to interested wire-pullers who are giving out that the Hindus have been outlawed by Government and that they may be molested and oppressed by Mahomedans with impunity. It is difficult at this distance to get exact particulars. There undoubtedly has been lawlessness in which shops have been looted and men assaulted, but the Authorities with the Divisional Commissioner and a strong body of Military Police are on the spot and, as many arrests have been made, facts will soon be disclosed in the Courts.

THE TRUCULENT BABU.

COMPLETELY LOSES HIS HEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

As a result of the withdrawal of the "Bande Mataram" Circular a procession marched through the town of Faridpur singing and shouting "Bande Mataram." The Deccan Standing Congress Committee and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha suggest, in view of the last Fuller Circular, the holding of the Conference again at Barisal this month.

THE RADHA MURDER CASE.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The Radha Murder Case in which three Mahomedans are charged with murdering another and then placing his body in a gunny bag and leaving it on the steps of a house in Radha Bazar came to a conclusion, last evening, at the High Court Sessions. The Sessions Jury acquitted the third accused in a proportion of five to four and found the first and second accused guilty. The third accused was discharged and, as regards the other two, His Lordship said he would consider whether he should discharge them or order a new trial.

LATER.

In the Radha murder case in which the jury yesterday gave a divided verdict Mr. Justice Geidt has ordered a new trial which will come off at the next Criminal Sessions.

HILL MUNICIPALITIES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 14.

The Madras Government have had under consideration for some time the question of changes in the legislation affecting hill municipalities.

These proposed changes will shortly be made public and will be presented before the Legislative Council at as early a date as possible. It is not yet decided whether they will be made part of the District Municipalities Act, the revision of which is under contemplation or will form a separate bill. The proposals are not in anyway financial, the main point to be secured being to insure to hill municipalities more powers of control with regard insanitary buildings in overcrowded areas.

It is the wish of the Madras Government that the hill municipalities legislation should be considered at the same time as the Motor Bill, but this will hardly be possible as the proposals regarding the latter have not yet been sent to the Government of India.

MOTORING IN MADRAS.

NEW BILL APPROVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY, 15.

The Madras Government recently drafted a Motor Bill for the control of motors in the Presidency. This has been returned by the Government of India, who approve of the legislation, and the Bill will be presented to a meeting of the Legislative Council shortly. The Bill is on the lines of legislation in other Presidencies.

THE BANGALORE ASSAULT CASE.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY, 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, British Resident, passed orders to-day in the Bangalore Assault Case.

His Honour, in the course of a lengthy order, observed that the Lower Court had committed certain irregularities, but not such as to prejudice the accused's defence. He saw no reason to interfere with the conviction, and the sentence, he said, was adequate and met the gravity of the offence. There was no occasion either for reduction or enhancement.

THE CHIEF JUDGE OF BURMA,

PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

The following telegram has been sent by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to Sir Lewis Tupper, Member of the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Industry, in view of the vacancy in the Chief Judgship of the Chief Court of Lower Burma: The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce invite your support to the appointment being conferred upon a barrister with prestising experience. The commercial community deplores the frequent changes and the appointment being held temporarily by civilians until suitable vacancies in the executive or administrative departments become available. The previous memorials explain the reasons.

The following telegram has been addressed to the Viceroy:—The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce respectfully invite his Excellency's attention to the memorial previously submitted concerning the Chief Judgship of the Chief Court of Lower-Burma, and again solicit the favour of the appointment being conferred upon a barrister experienced in practice, as such mercantile community deplore the Chief Judgship being help temporarily by civilians until suitable vacancies in the higher executive or administrative departments are available.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS v. YORK AND LANCASTERS

This game was the only one on the card for play yesterday and therefore there was a larger crowd of spectators than usual. The teams being both military, an exciting and sporting contest was expected, and the spectators were not disappointed. After the bully the Scots attacked strongly, but were repulsed by the York and Lancaster backs. However the Scots kept up the pressure and scored a good goal by Collins. This was followed closely by another goal which Collins also put on. Despite this the York and Lancs. were not disheartened and they made a strenuous effort to put on a goal, but the good defence of the Scots' backs kept them at bay. The Scots again pressed and scored their third goal by Lucas. Though things looked very black for the York and Lancs they did not relax their efforts, but attacked strongly and, to the great joy of the spectators, Cameron put in an excellent shot which beat the Scots' goal-keeper. After the bully, play remained even for a while, but it was soon evident, that the York and Lancs. had gained heart by their goal and they began to press hard. By the excellent combination of their forwards and sterling play by their halves, they once more pressed strongly and the Scots had to concede a corner, no score resulted from this, but soon afterwards the ball was again brought up by the York and Lancs' forward division, and their outside right centred most accurately. The pass was well taken and Cameron put in a hot shot which found the net. Soon afterwards half time arrived with the score Royal Scots 3 goals York and Lancashires 2 goals.

After the resumption it was seen that the York and Lancs were absolutely determined to draw level, as they pressed the Scots hotly, but the latter's halves and backs were very safe and kept them out for a time; still the Yorks and Lancs were not to be denied and owing to the Scots' back missing his hit, they got into the circle where Hogge put on their third goal amidst great enthusiasm, thus bringing the scores level, 3 goals all. After the bully, play ruled even for a time, both sides doing all they knew. The good work of the backs on both sides was most noticeable. The Scots now attacked and looked threatening, but the York and Lancs managed to clear. The Scots however kept up the pressure but could not score. The play was now transferred to the centre and the Mhow men's forwards burst away and looked like scoring until the ball went behind. Play again was even, but the York and Lancs' forwards again got under way and attacked with much warmth. By good play, they got the ball into the Scots' circle where from a scrimmage Liddle put on their fourth goal, thus bringing them ahead. Play for a time remained level, but the Scots were anxious to retrieve and pressed the Yorks and Lancs' backs, but though they remained in the Mhow twenty-five for some time, could not score. Play was now transferred to the centre. Time was called with the score York and Lancs 4 goals Royal Scots 3 goals.

It was the best game that has yet been seen during this competition. The pluck of the York and Lancs who soon after the start were 3 goals down and yet managed to draw level and ultimately to win, cannot but be applauded. It reflects great credit on the spirit of their team. Their centre forward and centre half kept the team together well and they all seemed to understand each other's play excellently but where all played well it is hard to distinguish farther. As to the Royal Scots though beaten there was very little to choose between the teams. They played a good game and kept up the pressure until the end. Their forwards perhaps had not such a good understanding as their opponents, but their halves and backs were quite good. We hope to see the York and Lancasters go further in the competition.

The referees were Lieut-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton.

The teams were:

Yorks and Lancs: Goal, Partridge; Backs, Hutchinson and Needham. Half backs, Trueman Macpherson, Linford; Forwards, Bailey Colclough Cameron, Hogge, Liddle.

Royal Scots:—Goal, Duff; Backs, Mackenzie and Watson; Half-backs Partridge, Martin Fitz John; Forwards; Downie, Newbiggun, Collins, Robertson, Lucas.

The St. Xavier's team put in an appearance yesterday on the Oval when they played a practice game against a team of Indian Army Officers and men. There is much interest in their encounter to-day, their reputation being high.

JOLLITY AT BANDRA,

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Saturday, Palli Hill, Bandra, was en fete, the occasion being a social evening and a tennis match between the Palli Hill Gymkhana and "A" team of the Bombay Gymkhana. The residents of Bombay might be surprised to hear that on Palli Hill is to be found, at present, a sociability approximating to a pleasant up-country station. The games of tennis, golf, and badminton are always obtainable and "At Homes" are held every Saturday and Sunday evenings, which afford a pleasant change to the hard-worked business men, who for five days in the week, are compelled to tramp the dusty hot roads of the City. The tennis matches started at 5-30 p.m., and the following were the teams and results:—

1 Thompson, Phillpe (Bo.)	vs.	Brand, Wright	Palli Hill.

Bombay won 3 sets to 2.

2 Robinson, R. Reid (Bo.)	vs.	Durnford, Peachy	Palli Hill.

Bombay won 3 sets to love.

3 Thacker, Huggins (Bo.)	vs.	Laidlaw, Taggart	Palli Hill.

Palli Hill won 3 sets to love.

When pairs (2) and (3) had finished the score of the remaining couples stood at 2 sets all, and excitement naturally centred on the last set that would decide the match. One breathed as each point was decided, but the Palli Hill representatives showed decided signs of legging and Bombay won the 5th set in more or less an easy fashion. Everyone played well up to form and the Palli Hill Committee, who were "At Home," and the Tennis Secretary Mr. Holmes deserve all praise for the arrangements made.

After dinner an open air concert was held in one of the tennis courts, where a stage had been erected and the place made pretty by Mr. Webb, who showed in this work, as in most things he does, that he is no novice. The programme of the concert is appended, and the items were rendered in really first class style by each of the performers. Encores were again and again demanded and Mr. Muir is to be congratulated on the well-devised arrangement of the programme. Ladies' voices rang out grandly and the scope of the comics ranged from the well-known chorus song of "O" "O" "O" to the declamation of rude people who made tender inquiries after a Cathedral thorister's hat. When the "National Anthem" was played one and all felt sorry that such a pleasant gathering had come to an end, and instead of going home remained and "mooched about."

In conclusion it is to be hoped that chummery 'Quartette' will not leave out any verses next time and that "Freddy" will not leave his music score at home.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo	Mrs. Cooke.
Song	Mr. Brand.
Song (comic)	Mr. Croft.
Song	Mrs. Anderson.
Song	Mr. Muir.
Song (comic)	Mr. Turner.
Quartette (very serious)	Messrs. Wright, Taggart, Brand & Firth.
Song	Mrs. Holmes.
Song (comic)	Mr. Durnford.
Song	Mrs. Scott-Smith
Song	Mr. Taggart.
Song (comic)	Mr. Croft.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At the New Gallery.

THE COVENT GARDEN OPERA SEASON.

MR. ALFRED SUTRO'S LATEST PLAY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The New Gallery shows are generally characterised by the absurd manner in which masterpieces are jostled by paintings that strive after nothing more elevated than prettiness and only achieve commonplace insipidness. Nowhere is this incongruity more apparent than in the large West Room, where a wax-doll by Mr. W. Wontner and a childish large allegorical figure of Fortuna by Mr. C. E. Halle, flaunt in conspicuous places of honour, whilst some of Mr. Sargent's masterpieces are stowed away in modest corners. Yet his genius entirely dominates this room, though his five pictures are of small dimensions and less obvious in their appeal than his large and striking portraits of previous years. It is the fashionable portrait-painter's fate to be at times confronted with uncongenial tasks, and the work even of the greatest genius cannot, but suffer if he finds it impossible to put heart and soul into his brush. But in such pictures as Mr. Sargent is showing at the New Gallery he is most completely himself—in subjects chosen for sheer love of the difficulties presented by the pictorial problem. Such is the amazing Syrian Study, the successful result of a truly Titanic struggle with scorching, dazzling, blinding Eastern sunlight. The daring of the thing is indescribable, and the sunny glitter is such that at first sight one feels inclined to screen one's eyes from the dazzle which obliterates all detail in the huddled group of black sheep clinging to the hilly slope. But gradually, as one gets accustomed to the glare, all objects take their proper shape, and the vague black mass reveals itself full of colour and meaning. A similar effect, though less completely realised, is aimed at in the unhappily-named Garden of Gethsemane, where the scorching rays form a halo of burnished gold along the edge of the monk's brown cowl.

Even the austere Padre Albera in the littered confusion of his cool den somehow suggests, by sheer force of contrast, the heat of the sun without. The expression of spiritual ardour in the serious young priest's face is wholly admirable, but the planes of the overcrowded canvas do not quite explain themselves—a fault which would be disastrous were it not for the supreme mastery with which every accessory is handled. Both the portraits contributed by Mr. Sargent are of brother artists from the ranks of the Royal Academy, and the one of Mr. Seymour Lucas is one of the most living, vivacious, expressive presentments ever given by that daring brush. The other, which represents Mr. Napier Henry, is equally bold and firm in handling, but has a fierceness of expression which is by no means characteristic of the sitter. It is only natural to pass from Mr. Sargent to Mr. Brangwyn, who, with every successive work that leaves his easel, confirms our often-repeated opinion that he is the most personal, as he is one of the most virile, of modern British painters. In his painting of a Spanish Wine Shop at the New Gallery he proves again his grasp of the true nature of decorative art—the word has almost become hateful through its application to colourless, anæmic, ill-drawn compositions. His aim is not to deceive the eye and to make his figures and objects jump out of the canvas, nor does he flatten the bodies out of all semblance to nature. His art is decorative in so far that every picture he creates is in the first place a sumptuous pattern of rich colour, that will truly decorate any wall on which it is placed. The breadth of his vision, which discards all distressing details without ever omitting a touch that it really essential, is only equalled by the sweeping breadth of his summary brushwork. For such still life painting as is to be found in the pumpkins and onions and pottery jars that fill the foreground of this noble canvas one has to go back to Manet, but modern art has nothing to show that can rival this performance. And yet the still life does not force itself unduly on one's attention, and falls into its proper place in this imposing composition.

In technique and intention Mr. James Clark, with his "Spiritus adversus Carnem," tries—and tries not altogether unsuccessfully—to emulate Watts's great allegories; whilst on the other side of the Brangwyn hangs Mr. Walter Crane's large "Prometheus Unbound," as markedly as ever the work of a designer to whom the quality of paint is a very minor consideration. Mr. John Lavery gives yet another delightful version of "Mary," the graceful model to whom he is indebted for nearly all the successes he has scored during the last few years. In a colour scheme of infinite refinement and subtlety, the dainty young lady is shown leisurely reclining in an easy chair and reading a book with a deep red cover, the strongest colour note struck in the picture. His full-length of the Earl of Plymouth has a certain distinction—the artist's name vouches for this—but is, nevertheless, a little empty and disappointing. Mr. T. Austen Brown does not in any of his three contributions attain to the height of his memorable last year's performance, but the gaunt, tall silhouette of his "Haymaker" has a tragic dignity closely akin to the spirit of the great epic poet who sang the poem of the soil in so many immortal works—to Jean Francois Millet. In "By the River" he represents a more healthy, hopeful, robust type of the rustic, a peasant woman, sunburnt and gipsy-like in type, carrying on her back a child, both mother and child the very embodiment of simple happiness and joy of life. But the portrait entitled "Meadow Flowers," from the same brush, has scarcely more in its favour than the accomplished painting of the flowers. The face is unduly colourless, almost ghostly and blurred, and suggests irresistibly a conscious and completely unsuccessful imitation of Carriere's mannerism rather than his style.

The Covent Garden opera season, which opened with a performance of Tristan, promises to be the most interesting which has taken place for some years. In the old days we expected nothing of much moment during the first two weeks, but the present management strains every nerve to make each week of the season as interesting as possible. The special performances of the Ring are of course, the principal features of the opening weeks. The first cycle will immediately follow Tristan and Isolde. Das Rheingold will be given on the Friday, Die Walkure on the Saturday, and Siegfried on the Monday, Die Gotter-dammerung concluded the first cycle on Wednesday, May 9. The energy of the management is shown by the choice of the vacant Tuesday for the production of the new one-act opera, Der Vagabund und die Prinzessin, together with Cornelius Der Barbier von Bagdad. The second cycle of the Ring will take place on May 12, 14, 16, and 18. It should be stated that tickets will be issued for a complete cycle only.

When the Wagner performances are over the French-Italian season will begin. The management of Covent Garden must feel that it has had a narrow escape from disaster, for if Signor Carmo Signor Scotti, Mme. Sembrich, and the other famous operatic artists engaged for the season, had fallen victims to the San Francisco disaster it would have been almost impossible to carry on the season. The loss to the world of opera does not bear thinking about. As things stand we can afford to smile at the picture imagination paints of Signor Carmo sitting on his trunks in the middle of a street or of Signor Rossi jumping on the broad back of the sleeping tenor in an ecstasy at finding him alive.

By no means the least attractive point in the coming season is the engagement of Mlle. Bosi, premiere danseuse of the Brussels Opera House, and the corps de ballet now appearing with her there, for the dances in Gluck's "Armide." Other ballets are to be given, and there is no reason why this form of entertainment should not regain its popularity in London. True, it was never the passion with us that it was with the French. None of our monarchs has been such an enthusiastic admirer of

the ballet as Louis XIV., who frequently appeared as a dancer in the magnificent spectacles given at his Court. He even composed a ballet in collaboration with Moliere. The ballet in those days was not the silent dance which was afterwards grafted on to opera, but included songs. The celebrated Duchesse du Mains was practically the modern recreator of the pantomimes of antiquity, and she invented a play without words interpreted by orchestral music, dancing, and pantomime. The ballet became established as a form of theatrical art and the premiere danseuse was feted as an operatic tenor is to-day. Lille. Guimard, a dancer of the Gluck and Piccini period, celebrated for her grace as well as for her remarkable thinness, was the friend of Marie Antoinette, and when she broke her arm on the stage prayers were said at Notre Dame for her recovery.

Then there was the Vestris family, in the eighteenth century and in the last century Taglioni, Fanny Elister, and Cerito delighted our grandfathers. Do we not know the old prints depicting them on tiptoe, with that beautiful simper and those glossy banded locks which once delighted the heart of man. Poets of the calibre of Heine and Theophile Gautier did not think the invention of a ballet beneath their notice. It probably fell into a mere entertainment for variety houses in consequence of its banishment from opera, and though of late the ballets at the Empire and Alhambra have been considerably raised as art they do not take the place of the ballets of the past. It may be that the action of the Covent Garden management will help to resuscitate what was a very beautiful form of entertainment. Sir Edward Elgar has long had an idea of writing a pantomime-ballet on the subject of Rabelais, but whether or no he has abandoned the notion I do not know. Among the ballets to be performed at Covent Garden will be M. Messager's Les Deux Pigeons, which was first performed at Paris twenty years ago.

THE BOMBAY-SIND RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The following letters have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, respecting the alignment of the Bombay-Sind Connection Railway :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., Chairman, Karachi, Chamber of Commerce.
To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue and Finance Department, Bombay.

Karachi, March 27.

SIR,—I have the honour to address to you on the subject of the alignment of the above Railway. Although the views of this Chamber have not yet been invited on the subject, the propinquity of Cutch to this port, the continual trade relations between Sind and Cutch and the not inconsiderable passenger traffic mostly traders, make the alignment of the Railway that will serve Cutch a matter of very great interest not only to the people of Cutch itself, but also to the mercantile community of Karachi.

Whilst the opportunities for goods and passenger traffic are not of a very promising character either by the route North of the Runn of Cutch or by the alignment via Bhuj, there can be no two opinions that the latter route traverses districts where there already exists a small trade and fair prospects of a moderate local passenger traffic whereas an alignment North of the Runn of Cutch would traverse barren, waterless, unhospitable wastes which could never be expected to yield any local traffic at all—passenger or goods. The additional distance, too, of such an alignment from the sea-board add materially to the discomforts of passengers travelling between Sind and Ahmedabad in the hot season rather. These considerations make it desirable in the opinion of this Chamber that the alignment should be carried through Bhuj and not North of the Runn of Cutch.

And in a matter such as this where the trading communities of two important parts of the Presidency will be brought into close communication—not only with each other, but also with a Native State offering certain opportunities for commercial development—I respectfully venture to urge that the convenience and requirements of the public and also of the people of Cutch, who are frequently exposed to the horrors of drought famine and are at the same time cut off during the monsoons from direct communication with the food bearing districts of Sind, should rank superior to all other considerations and that objections on the part of the Ruler of Cutch (vide the Press) which cannot in the opinion of this Chamber be based on sound arguments, should be overruled. I beg therefore, you will kindly place before the Government the strong opinion of this Chamber that the alignment of the proposed Bombay-Sind connection Railway should be carried via Bhuj rather than North of the Runn of Cutch.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) M. DE P. WEBB,
Chairman.

From the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th April.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed to you, by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the above subject.

After a due consideration of the question in all its bearing, my Committee find that they are in complete accord with the views put forward by the Karachi Chamber and therefore strongly urge that the alignment of the proposed Bombay-Sind connection Railway should be carried via Bhuj, rather than North of the Runn of Cutch.

On the strategical aspect of the question my Committee do not venture to give an opinion, as it is one for Military experts alone to decide; but in all other respects, they believe the advantages, to be entirely with the Bhuj proposal, in as much as it will be a shorter route between Bombay and Sind, have greater possibilities of Commercial development, and must have an enhanced beneficial influences over the Native States, served by the line,—I have, &c.

(Sd.) H. E. E. PROCTER,
Chairman.
(Sd.) J. B. LESTIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

THE report for 1905, of this hospital shows that there were six hundred and twenty-five patients clinically treated for various diseases. Whilst of out-door patients who received medical aid there were over twelve hundred. Of the numbers so treated within the hospital 445 were Hindus, 25 Musealmans and 1 Parsee. There were 62 deaths in the hospital during the year, chiefly in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. This mortality is largely to be accounted for owing to the fact of the patients being brought in, when almost in the last stage of their sufferings or as the doctor puts "it a moribund condition." The need, for a separate ward for phthisical cases was long urgently felt, and it is therefore very gratifying to record that during the year under review, Mrs Framjee D. Petit has presented to the Hospital the handsome sum of Rs. 25,000 to meet this great want. Of this sum Rs. 10,000 are to be utilized for a detached building suitable for such cases, whilst the balance, Rs. 15,000, is to be held intact, the interest therefrom being only used towards the cost of up-keep &c. By way of supplement to Mrs. Petit's munificence, the Bombay Municipality has made over to this Hospital, a sufficient plot of adjoining land at a nominal rent of Re. 5 per annum, on which to build this new Ward; thus thanks to Mrs. Petit and to the Municipality, steps are already taken to allow of our shortly being able to provide for efficient relief in this direction. During the year says Mr. Lund, the Secretary, the total amount for which we thus stand indebted to the good people of Bombay and up-country come to Rs. 12,710-12-7, of this amount. I feel it only right to record with deep-felt gratitude and admiration, that no less a sum than Rs. 5,332-12-7 have been contributed by Mrs. Doughty-Wylie herself. During the past year the total of expenditure came to Rs. 9,001-9-2 for the working staff, for all necessary supplies and for various other expenses. A balance in hand of Rs. 1,653-10-10 has been carried forward to this year's account.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MR. SHAPOORJEE BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

PRAISE AND OTHERWISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Shapoorjee B. Bharucha, the able and energetic chairman of the Bombay Brokers and Merchants Association, has done a most splendid and yeoman service to the country by his clear and out-spoken address. It will indeed be a pleasing surprise if a thunder-storm does not burst over his head in the near future from all parts of the country, whose real welfare he has at his heart. To my mind, it is a pity that Mr. Shapoorjee should have so long yielded to his modesty and remained quiet. His matter-of-fact address will doubtless open the eyes of those who have been hood-winked for years by Baboo Congressionists and others, who have apparently made it their business to vilify the British Government in season and out of season. He has also exposed (what looks like selfish) the acts of the Bank of Bombay and rendered a service to Commercial Houses. His explosion of the so-called drain of India's blood is a great relief. He has blown off with a breath of his nostrils the so-called grievances of the Congresswalas, etc., and men like Messrs. Gokhale, Bonnerji and others. He has shown very clearly and conclusively that the best Government for India is the British Government. It is a God-sent mission for the Indians. For years past I have been using my humble pen in the same direction. Take away the British Government for a week and then see the result. Will India be able to take care of itself? It requires no answer. Will long-tongued Bengalis be able to govern the country or the Congresswalas hold the reins and give us satisfaction? Will the Baboos and Mahrattas—as the so-called leaders of the people—come forward to put their shoulders to the wheels of the state-coach? Little things give us an idea of big things. Let us see whether the Municipal Local Governments have proved a success. Look at the way in which the Municipality of Broach is discharging its trust. Consider the way in which other Municipalities are fighting. Think of your own proud Corporation. Have you any idea as to how it has degraded itself in public estimation by its vacillating policy in the matter of Standard and Municipal times? I had talked with several of my educated friends and they each and all said that it was a point of honor with those who had nothing else to do. It is the boast of the Bombay Corporation that it consists of the best intellect that could be found in the Presidency. Look at the doings of the galaxy of intelligence collected in the Hall! What could be expected of such men if the Imperial question of governing India be placed in their hands? And we know that these are the picked men. To govern India we cannot find better men. What would be the fate of India in the charge of these padagogues is more easy to conceive than describe. If these people speak nonsense against Government, let them speak to their heart's content. I think Government are responsible to a certain extent for this state of things. In the past century, Government rewarded the patriotic services of men like the late Messrs. Nowroji Fardoonji, Sorabji S. Bengalee and others. Demagogues thought it a good business to decry Government. Some of them have unfortunately succeeded in their aim and others are trying to come to the front. But it is very satisfactory to see that a man of Mr. Bharucha's calibre and strong common sense has been induced to checkmate these people. Let us hope that Government will learn some wisdom from past mistakes and be more sparing in the distribution of their favours in future. Every schoolboy now knows by heart the fable of the members of the body and is conscious that what Government eats is for giving blood to the people. Life-blood is really "imparted" to and not exported from the country. I wish we had a hundred Bharuchas to lead us in the right direction.—Yours, etc.,

Broach, 14th May. N. S. GINWALLA.

THE BENGALEE'S VIEW.

The "Bengali" referring to Mr. Bharucha's speech says:—Mr. Bharucha proved—at any rate to his own satisfaction—that India is the most lightly taxed, the best governed; and the most fortunate country in the world and that those who do not endorse his description are devoid of "sense." As we are afraid there is not a single Indian, sane and at large who will agree with Mr. Bharucha in his opinion, it follows that among the three hundred odd millions of India he alone possesses "sense" and the rest are idiots. According to him India is the most lightly taxed country in the world, because the incidence of taxation per head of the population is lower here than in any European country. Mr. Bharucha selects only one Asiatic country, namely Japan for the purposes of his comparison and triumphantly proclaims that even in Japan the taxation comes to Rs. 9 per head. But may we ask why Mr. Bharucha has refrained from instituting a comparison with China which forms the nearest approach to India in regard to population and in various other respects? The reason is sufficiently explained when we say that in China the population being about four hundred millions and the total revenue about twenty crores of rupees, the incidence of taxation per head of the population in China is little more than eight annas per annum or about one-sixth of that in India. As regards his contention that India is the best governed country in the world and that the English are the best rulers this country has ever known, we can only say that the question has to be viewed from other standpoints than those of the exchange broker and the exploiter. What has the Government done to promote mass education or to develop the manufactures and industries of the land? Does it spell prosperity for the people of India if the mineral wealth of the country is exploited by foreign capitalists? It is to the advantage of the people of India that all the higher appointments in the service of the Government should be monopolized by Europeans? Was anything resembling the annual "drain" known to India in pre British days? Under the Mahomedan regime the revenues derived from the people was spent in the country and for the benefit of the people. Now a large portion of it leaves the country for good. Mr. Bharuch has compared India with Japan. What Japan has achieved in thirty years, England might have achieved in India during the same period.

The Calcutta "Telegraph" has more to say upon Mr. Bharucha, under the title "Prosperity Forsooth!" It remarks:—"It is a pity that the Anglo-Indian Press is making capital out of Mr. Bharucha's speech which we showedyesterday contained nothing, but nonsensical vapourings from the beginning to the end. This very fact shows that the Anglo-Indian contention that India is prospering has no legs to stand upon. A country,—where the wealth of the people is merely the spot of rain-clouds —where dire Famine devastates the population year after year,—can on no account be said to be a prosperous country. A country where the wants of the people are increasing in inverse ratio to the means of satisfying them does not come within the category of a prospering country. Yet this impudent stock-broker has the audacity to proclaim before the world that we are gaining in wealth? Such brazen-facedness is rarely met with even in the world of mumskulls. Yet to add insult to injury this new-fledged economist to his countrymen—"Talk sense my friends." So Saul also is among the prophets!

Continuing it says:—Is the increase of our present foreign trade a sign of our prosperity? Ours is an agricultural country; we export raw materials and import highly-finished manufactured articles in their stead. We have to pay for the carriage, labour, profit, etc., for nothing to foreigners, while our countrymen are pining for want of employment. Such a foreign trade as ours can never be conducive to the material prosperity of any nation. The deposits in Banks are increasing, because the common run of men, owing to their increasing poverty are losing their credit, and because our village industries are decaying. The money which formerly circulated amongst the people in lending and borrowing,—the money, which a few years ago, was used in assisting production, is now being deposited in Banks. The increase of Bank-deposits and depositors is no index of growing prosperity. If Englishmen now wind up all their business, close all their firms and factories and deposit all they have, in the Bank, then certainly no one, except perhaps Mr. Bharucha, would read the signs of English prosperity in the increase of Bank deposits and depositors. As regards his other points one with a grain of common-sense understands they are not the real signs of our prosperity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE motor-omnibus has its enemies. Since Mr. Colvin's letter to the "Times" complaining of its incidental noise, smell, and vibration, it has become almost a national grievance. But this need cause no surprise. From very early days each and every innovation in road conveyance has met with similar denunciation. No doubt when those first four hackney coaches started from the old Strand Maypole in 1634 their detractors lamented that London was becoming continental. And when in 1829 the first two London omnibuses commenced running from the New road to the Bank, many passengers complained of the shilling fare, even though the two conductors were the sons of a naval officer. In that same year came the first horse-less vehicle—a steam carriage which conveyed Londoners to the West Country. This infernal engine raised the ire of the country people, who criticized in a practical fashion —a shower of stones being the passengers' portion. These passengers, however, were so delighted with the great speed of sixteen miles an hour that they determined on immediate measures to bring such carriages into general use. Immediate measures have been taken these last few years. And now the electric omnibus is coming. May it bring satisfaction in its train!

Long glass bugle beads are the latest novelties for embroidering dresses, and they are quite taking the place of the ubiquitous sequins. These bugles which are of white glass are made in the form of insertions, fringes and floral designs. Any variety of colour can be given to these by sewing them with different coloured silks as the pattern demands. Chenille galons and cut-out motifs are embroidered with many coloured beads such as children love to thread; flowers are treated in the same way and these are appliqued on lace blouses. Floss silk is also much used for ornamenting tulle and net dresses, with floral garlands. Mousseline de soie gowns are embroidered around the hem with bunches of malaga grapes in all shades. In fact, there is no end to the variety of designs in embroidery. Amongst others, I have seen flights of swallows, painted on white satin and these looked wonderfully well with billowy masses of tulle draped around the hem. Even bats are being used for ornamentation in spite of the superstition of their ill-luck. Lace ornaments are manufactured in thick guipures that stand out in relief these are also painted and look almost like passementerie. Flowers are made of thick frish lace and dyed to the tint desired and are attached to the bodices on the left shoulder.

A correspondent tells of a small theatrical touring company which was so badly patronized that a distance bounce would have been welcomed as a change. One evening the acting manager was standing at the theatre door wondering where the audience was. A small boy strolled slowly by with a bag of apples, and looked wistfully at the gallery entrance. Like to go in, my boy? asked the manager hopefully, thinking that even half price would be better than nothing if it got no money, guv'nor was the answer. The manager reflected, that he had not dined and looked longingly at the boy. Tell you what, he said, give me an apple and you shall go in for nothing. The small boy closed with the offer. A couple of hours later, when he left the theatre, a heavy hand fell on his shoulder. You young scoundrel, said the manager, angrily, what do you mean by giving me that apple! It was rotten. So was the show, guv'nor, answered the small boy as he ducked and fled.

The New York Medical Journal has been discussing the physicians who appear in the dramatis personæ of five of Shakespeare's plays. Not one of them, it appears, rises in point of characterisation to the level of Chaucer's doctor in the prologue to the Canterbury Tales who is distinctly human in his qualities seems a real person and is curiously modern in many of his traits. The American critic is most disturbed by the unusually frank acknowledgment of incompetency made by the doctor in Macbeth who declines any attempt to minister to a mind diseased. This shows an inexcusable lack of familiarity with the ordinary sedatives and hypnotic drugs which were numerous enough in Shakespear's day and were evidently known to Friar Laurence in Romeo and Juliet and to the physician of King Lear.

In its early history San Francisco suffered far more severely from fire than from earthquake. As long ago as the famous 49 a million dollars' worth of damage was caused by a single conflagration which, however, had the more or less compensating advantage that it cleansed the filth of the original settlement. But the next San Francisco was also built of mere lath and rags, and the fire of 1850 destroyed property valued at three million dollars. Thereupon it was resolved that nothing more combustible than wood should be used as building material, but, in spite of this precaution, there was a fire the following year, which caused a total loss of seven million dollars. This occurred at a time when lawlessness was rampant in the young city, and the belief arose that was due to incendiaries had much to do with the organisation of the famous Vigilantes immediately afterwards.

The municipal government of San Francisco has been for some years in the hands of the Labour Party, which obtained a renewal of its control at the elections of November last. The Mayor, Mr. Eugene E. Schmitz was first violin of the Columbia Theatre orchestra when he was first elected in 1902. But in an American city there is frequently a power behind the Mayor, and in San Francisco the boss is a lawyer named Abraham Ruef. The present the administration is notoriously of a Tammany type, and the retention of its hold upon the city was generally regarded as one of the most discouraging features of the all elections.

It is just twenty-one years this month since Mr. Robert Brough, whose death is now announced from Sydney, first landed in Australia. He was then a young actor, one of the distinguished stage family of Brough's, but he soon made a worthy name for himself in the Colonies, and his meeting out there with Mr. Dion Boucicault, now at the Comedy Theatre, London led to a partnership that did more for the English drama in Australia than any previous or subsequent combination. Mr. Brough's early performances in England are scarcely remembered, but at the little Bijou Theatre, Melbourne his memory will always be kept green, for there the partners were seen in all the latest plays by Pinero, Grundy, Jones, and others almost immediately after their production in London.

There is, according to Mr. Plowden, very little violent grief or emotion displayed in the dock:—Most prisoners maintain throughout a demeanour which shews little or no trace of feeling. If there is pathos anywhere, it is more usually to be found in the back benches of the court, where are seated the friends and relatives of the accused. Among there the anxiety is often manifest and intense. It is painful to watch the strained expression on their faces as the evidence bears more and more strongly on the son or the sweetheart in the dock, and to hear the sobs and exclamations of grief that break out when the sentence is pronounced. Sometimes, of course, it is the other way, and when the sentence is light, or the accused gets off altogether, the joy is there in proportion.

In Piccadilly, the other day, a smart hansom cab driver became involved with an omnibus, a truck, and a fourwheeler. He talked to the omnibus driver as though he were a disease, insulted the truck-pusher's ancestry, and then turned on the four-wheeler. Now look ere, he said, you'd better be off to your job, or else you'll get the sack if they find you off your stand. Off me stand? What do you mean, asked the four wheeler, in cautiously. Oh, beg pardon, same they reply, I thought you was from the Chamber of Orrors.

MODERN PROGRESS.

(The ankh, or Egyptian token of good luck, is extremely popular among bridge players, who also use dwarf figures, lucky coins, green stones, and even piece of hangman's rope as charms to bring luck.)

Go bring the ring my uncle wore
And fix it on my finger,
That Luck about me evermore
In work and play may linger.
For it has always been, you know,
My own especial mascot—
I lost it for a week, and so
I'll lost at Ascot.

And pin the piece of hangman's rope
Securely to my jacket;
If fancy spots a horse—in hope
Thus seconded I'll back it;
And let the luckly sixpence chink,
With what within my purse is,
For then from joy's full cup I'll drink,
Without reverses.

And since I now will take to post
This effort of my Muse's,
Throw after me the shoe that most
Its influence diffuses;
And lest it be declined with thanks,
And I go anger goaded,
Let me with potent magic rakhs
Of gold be loaded.

For in these days when Wisdom's light
On everything is shining?
Our certainty of Reason's right
Is by degrees declining,
And in a year or two the man
Who seeks unworked for riches.
Will ask on Macbeth's noted plan
The help of witches?

A. W. B.

PALACES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MARVELLOUS BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN THE RUIN.

IN no spot outside San Francisco was the latest news from the devoured city more eagerly heard yesterday than in the Kensington home of Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, the singer. Mr. O'Sullivan was born in the heart of San Francisco, his father was one of its business pioneers and the family estate, worth about £150,000, consisted of various "blocks" in the business quarter, which has been wiped out by earthquake and fire. Seated on a Chesterfield couch, with his little son gazing admiringly at him from a large chair opposite, Mr. O'Sullivan cast regretful glances at half a dozen small photographs which lay in the palm of his hand. The photographs showed the O'Sullivan blocks—as they were. But pointing to one after another, he said, That's gone—and that—and that, and the latest news was that, so far as could be ascertained, the whole income-producing part of the estate was destroyed.

It was a blow severe enough to stagger a stoic—the destruction of his own and his brothers' and sisters' property—but Mr. O'Sullivan rejoiced in the news, just received, that his friends were safe, and comforted himself with a hope that the insurance companies would pay something.

Setting a cheerful example to the family by laughing over his misfortunes, the generously-built and handsome blue-eyed Californian singer folded the little pictures up in his hand and turned to a fine photograph of San Francisco from the bay, showing the beautiful, church-like spire of the Ferry-buildings at the water's edge, Market-street stretching away behind, Nob Hill a little to the right in the background, forming a striking sky line, and Telegraph Hill still further in the same direction.

Just at the crest of Nob Hill a little tower-like building jutted into the sky, and Mr. O'Sullivan pointed that out as the Hopkins Art Institute, which was built by Mark Hopkins, founder of the Central Pacific Railway, and one of the multi-millionaires who helped to make San Francisco a generation ago. The Institute, a palatial Gothic building with spires and gables was the home of Mark. It was his widow, who married again, who gave the palace to the San Francisco Art Association for an institute. It cost Mark about £200,000 to build. Now it is gone.

"Nob" Hill is so called, not on account of its formation, but because the Nobs, or millionaires, chose it for their magnificent houses. Chief among the residences at the top of the hill were the homes of Hopkins, Colton, Charles Crocker, Stanford, who were railway magnates, and James L. Flood who made a great fortune out of mining. Another palace was that of the Fairs. Young Mr. Fair and his wife, it will be remembered, were killed a year or two ago while motoring on the Continent. The fair home at Felton was one of the most ornate in America.

The Nob Hill palaces were of varied design, and most of them, cost £200,000 or more to build. They contained pictures and statuary of immense value, and each house lay in the midst of luxurious gardens.

Nob Hill was an ideal spot for a house. From their gardens on its summit the San Francisco millionaires could gaze out on the bay to the east of the town, which lay below them, or northward to the Golden Gate, and westward to the Pacific. Down by the bay the slender spire of the Ferry, one of the most graceful spires in the States, gave an almost Swiss note to the picture. In the foreground were the stately towers of some of the giant business buildings that San Francisco following in the wake of New York and Chicago, has built recently. In the last few years one of the most notable buildings was the Fairmount Hotel, built on Nob Hill and visible on the sky-line from the bay. It was a massive square edifice, of white marble and granite in the lower tiers, and yellow stone in the upper part, designed in the Renaissance style, with a splendid cornice. It was a worthy companion to the millionaire homes, and was lavishly furnished. At sunrise it glowed above San Francisco a monument of gold and white. It cost £6,000,000 to erect, and belonged to Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister, who were both Misses Fair, and are members of the wealthiest New York "four hundred."

A curious story attaches to its history. Not long ago Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister found that its control was too great a responsibility, so they exchanged it with two brothers, Messrs. Law, for a city building known as the Rialto and another property. The two sets of property were of the same value, and the purchase price on each side was one dollar. Both properties have now gone. The Rialto was wrecked by the earthquake, and the fire which has swept over Nob Hill, consuming the homes of the millionaire, has swept the Fairmont Hotel out of existence. Below the summit of Nob Hill were ranged hundreds of mansions belonging to the sub millionaire class, which have also been destroyed.

One of the most beautiful buildings in San Francisco was the Hibernia Bank. It was of pure Greek design, carried out with great fidelity to the last detail, and was constructed entirely of white marble, the result being extremely effective. The largest estates in San Francisco, lying in the business quarter, and consequently the first to suffer, were those of the Phelans, whose father was one of San Francisco's most worthy mayors and leader of a movement which greatly beautified the city, and the Fairs, the Flood estate had only just completed a magnificent building at a cost of £300,000. It is now ruined.

Market-street, the main thoroughfare leading up from the lake side, from which the other chief streets lead off in herring-bone style was wider than any street in London, and contained buildings which equalled some of the finest in America. But all the business part of the town, lying near the bay was built on made land where salt marshes formerly existed; and it was this "false bottom" which proved so disastrous when the earth shook.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Keble Howard's new book, The Smiths of Surbiton, is about to be added to Unwin's Colonial Library. In it the author of Love in June gives us an idyll if such a thing is possible of suburban life. The London Guardian says of it; It is a graceful piece of work; the characters and their habitat are drawn with sympathy and a humour which never degenerates into vulgarity and force. . . . It is delightfully amusing and well-written book, genuinely clever. Mr. Charles Marriott, whose first book, The Column, brought him high literary fame, has just written a new novel, The Lapse of Vivian Early. The scene is laid in Cornwall, and there is much description of Cornish folk.

A new Welsh story, entitled, A Son of Arvon, is another addition to the same Library. The author is Miss Gwen-dolen Pryce, whose earlier book, John Jones, Curate, was welcomed by many as a faithful description of life in the Principality. The scene of A Son of Arvon is laid in Carnarvonshire, the writer's native country. It is the country of tenor singers, and a tenor is the hero. But the story, though it is touched with the romance proper to the people of the wildest part of Wild Wales, is not the story of a grand musical success. The deep-rooted passion of the Welsh for bit of land, for home and hearth and wife and child, is the true subject of the book.

A Dazzling Reprobate is the title of a new story by Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge, author of The Letters of her Mother to Elizabeth. The plot is concerned with the longing for a clean life which a sympathetic girl exiles in a gilded youth with an undiscovered past and in a repentant social outcast. Around these persons are gathered many curious and amusing people whom Lothair, a young French nobleman, meets on his visit to London, whither, he has come to observe English society. Among those whose sayings and doings afford Mr. Trowbridge scope for the satire and fancy with which his previous burlesques abounded are such characters as a countess who is senior partner of a firm of stock-brokers; a good-natured dowager, with a penchant for beautiful boys, bridge, and journalism; a humanitarian peer, with quixotic ideas of reforming society; an old duchess, crazy on pedigrees and spiritualism; an American millionaire with a heart; an unsophisticated girl-wife of an elderly scholar and a terrible blackmailing valet. The smartness of the dialogue, the originality of the characters, the lightness of the style, and the daring of the scenes make this satire on Vanity Fair a very brilliant flash in the pan.

Sir Nigel is a novel written on broad national lines, in the style of the White Company, but more in the main current of the English life of those days. It pictures the lives of the people, of the clergy, and of the Court. It follows the English Armies to France, deals with the naval warfare of that period and includes within its scope such well-known historical episodes as the surprise of Calais Castle, the Battle with the Spaniards off Winchelsea, the Duel of the Thirty in Brittany, and, finally, the battle of Poictiers. It is the longest and most ambitious work which Sir A Conan Doyle has attempted. It will be published in the autumn by Messrs. George Bell and Sons.

An interesting judgment in a recent American copyright case is printed at length in the current number of the Author. This was the decision of Judge Sanborn, of Chicago, in an action for infringement of copyright brought by Messrs. Harper against Messrs. Donohue, another firm of American publishers. Mrs. Thurston had assigned to Messrs. Harper the exclusive right of publishing John Chilcote, M.P., in the United States. But she had omitted to append the statutory notice demanded by the American Copyright Act to the English issue of her celebrated novel, either in Blackwood's Magazine or in volume form. A recent case had shown that an English author who omitted to take this precaution might thereby forfeit, all claim to protection from the piratical publisher in the United States; his copyright lapsed on English publication without the Copyright 100 -by— in the United States of America. Consequently Messrs. Donohue felt themselves entitled to disregard the claim of Messrs. Harper, who had bought the American rights in the novel and they placed an edition of their own on the market. It has now been decided that they were not justified in doing so. In the previous case on which they relied the owner of the American copyright of a book had been responsible for the appearance of an English edition in which the statutory notice was omitted. It was held that he thereby lost his American copyright. But in the present case the American copyright had been assigned to Messrs. Harper who had no control over the English editions of John Chilkote, M.P. It was held that they could not be deprived of their copyright by the act of the English publisher, over whose actions they could exercise no influence. And an injunction has accordingly been granted against the pirate. The absurd nature of the American Copyright Act in making copyright dependent upon so trifling a precaution is illustrated by both cases. The moral is that an English author who looks forward to a share in the American profits on his work should be particular that no edition of his writings, either in serial or in volume form is allowed to appear without the American statutory notice until the law is put into a simpler and more sensible form.

The 106th anniversary of the death of William Cowper was celebrated by a meeting of the Cowper Society at Berkhampsted when papers were read on recent editions of the poet's works, such as that just published by Mr. J. C. Bailey. It is only within the last generation that Cowper has received full justice from the critics. The enthusiasm that young ladies of sensibility, like Miss Marianne Dashwood, felt for his verses in the early part of the nineteenth century gave place to an unmerited neglect of their merits in the greater part of the Victorian era. Between Hazlitt and Sir Leslie Stephen, hardly any critic of the first rank spoke of Cowper as highly as he deserved. Now we recognise Cowper and Burns as the forerunners of Wordsworth in that return to nature which led the English Muse out of those carefully trimmed but somewhat artificial groves in which the genius of Pope had confined her for well-nigh a century. Burns, no doubt, was the greater poet, but it is quite arguable that the influence of Cowper was immediately more important. We value Cowper nowadays chiefly for the sake of those exquisite lyrics in which he struck a note had been silent for more than a hundred years, but it was "The Task" which stamped its effect on the poetry of the English poetical renaissance of the early nineteenth century. It would be difficult to compute the debt which our poetry owes to Lady Austen's casual suggestion that blank verse was a good medium. Since Milton had refused to "tag his rhymes," the secret of that majestic and peculiary English measure had well-nigh been lost. Thomson tried to reintroduce it, but it did not fect his genius, and he found no followers.

It was Cowper who first called attention in the new age to the possibilities of blank verse, which he modelled upon the majestic cadences of Milton, with an effect that proved singularly refreshing to ears weary of the everlasting flash and jingle of Pope. It has been said with truth that Cowper's obedience to Lady Austen's playful injunction was an important link in the chain of evolution that gave us the noble lines on Tintern Abbey, the stately melodies of Hyperion, the exquisite rhythm of the songs in The Princess, and the deep-chested music of the Morte d'Arthur. To the lover of poetry, however, it is not The Task and similar work which account for the various editions of Cowper which have lately been published. We rather value the little sheaf of blossoms which keep his name fragrant in every lyrical anthology. First, no doubt, stands the wonderful lament for the loss of the Royal George, which the late F.T. Palgrave showed his fine critical sense by proposing to use as what Matthew Arnold called a trial piece in poetical taste. The reader who feels the vigour of description and the force of pathos underlying Cowper's bare and truly Greek simplicity of phrase may assure himself "se valde profecisse" in poetry.

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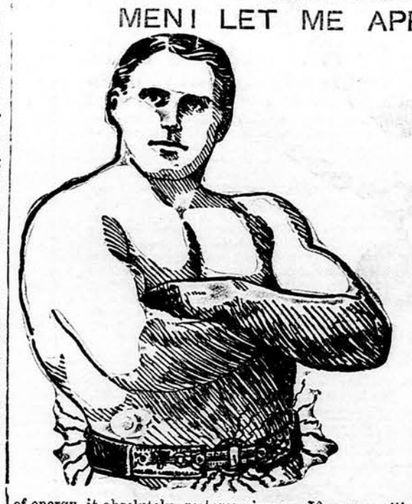

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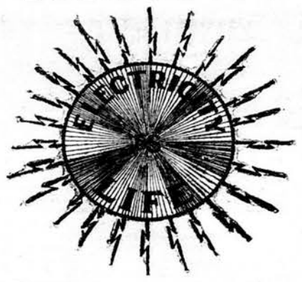

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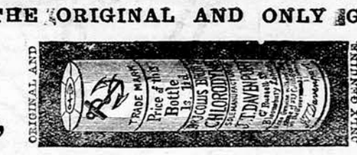

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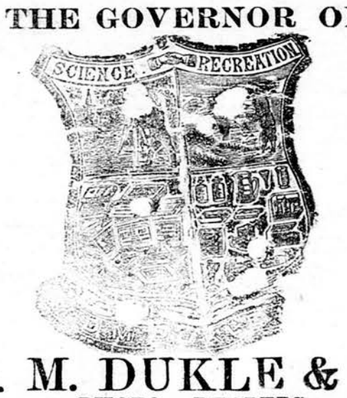

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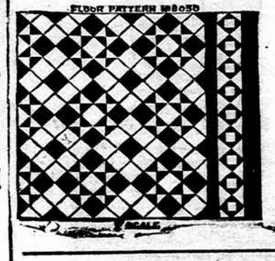

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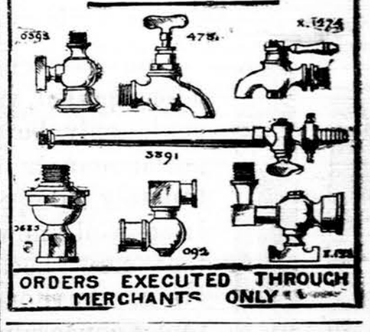

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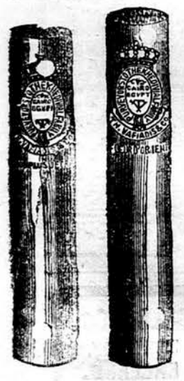

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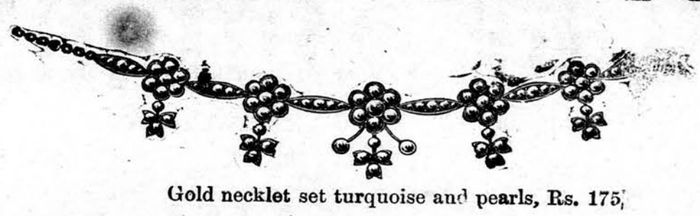
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



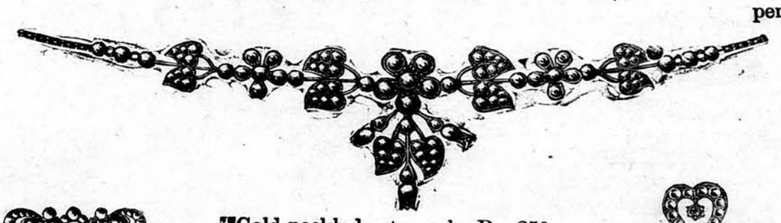
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necked set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

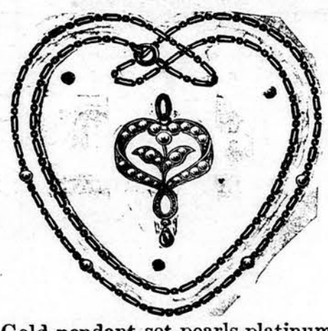
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

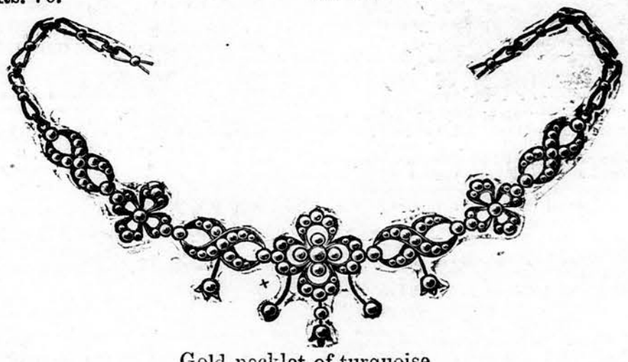
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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